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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines statewide trends in the well-being of Illinois' children. The statistical portrait is based on 24 indicators in the areas of family, health, safety, education, and economic security. The indicators are: (1) living arrangements for children; (2) teen births; (3) children in foster/substitute care; (4) foster children placed in permanent homes; (5) early intervention enrollment; (6) health insurance enrollment; (7) infant mortality; (8) percent of low birth weight babies; (9) asthma hospitalizations; (10) children who contracted vaccine-preventable diseases; (11) child abuse and neglect; (12) child deaths; (13) lead poisoning; (14) Head Start and Pre-K enrollment; (15) number of licensed child care providers; (16) class size; (17) per-pupil spending; (18) graduation rate; (19) self-sufficiency standard; (20) affordable housing; (21) children in poverty; (22) median household income; (23) families and children receiving TANF; (24) child support; and (25) students eligible for free and reduced lunch. The first part of the report explores the changing family, highlighting children's oral health, insurance costs, school readiness, earned income tax credit, and teen REACH program. Sources, definitions and endnotes follow. The bulk of the report presents data tables for each indicator for the state, the counties, and the city of Chicago. The report concludes with supplementary Web tables, the Charter for Illinois Children, acknowledgments, and list of advisory committee and board of directors members. (SD)

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Supporting the Changing Family

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

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Illinois Kids Count 2002

kids count

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Voices for Illinois Children, founded in 1987, is a statewide, non-profit, nonpartisan group of child advocates who address problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through policy analysis, public education and outreach, Voices generates support from civic, business and community leaders for cost effective and practical proposals to improve the lives of children. Voices receives no government funding and is solely supported by donations from individuals, foundations and corporations. Jerome Stermer is the president of Voices for Illinois Children and Lorraine Barba is chair of the Board of Directors.

Voices for Illinois Children dedicates this report to all the people who make an impact on the lives of children, including parents, teachers, friends, family members, volunteers, advocates—and all who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through examples of caring, patience, creativity and humor.

Our Mission:

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois to assure the future well-being of the people of the state. We work with families, communities and policy-makers to ensure that all children grow up healthy, nurtured, safe and well educated.

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OVERVIEW

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Illinois Kids Count 2002: Supporting the Changing Family

The typical Illinois family is changing. Like much of the country, we are becoming increasingly diverse in race, ethnicity and family composition. We are living in different places and different kinds of communities than we were just a decade ago. And as we change, so do the challenges that face families, communities and the state as a whole. If we want to change the future for Illinois children, we must improve the present for their families.

The children of Illinois echo the changes occurring in the overall population. They are a diverse group: Less than three-quarters are white, one-fifth are black and nearly one-fifth are Hispanic. More than 3 percent are of two or more races. They also are a growing group—the number of Illinois children age 17 or younger increased 10 percent from 1990 to 2000, reaching more than 3.2 million. More than 232,500 children were born in 1999 alone.

Our children are growing up in a range of family settings. Sixty-seven percent of children are living with their own married parents. Eighteen percent live with a single mother, 4 percent live with a single father and nearly 7 percent live with a grandparent. More than 28,000 Illinois children are growing up in foster or substitute care. The prevalence of grandparents raising grandchildren—as well as children growing up in single-parent families—creates unique challenges for caregivers, service providers and community and government leaders.

Our children are increasingly growing up in urban and suburban settings. Many of their families are leaving the small towns and rural areas of Illinois and settling in larger metropolitan areas, especially the six-county Chicago metro region, which grew 11 percent from 1990 to 2000 and now is home to 8 million people, about two-thirds of the state's total population. McHenry and Will counties alone grew by more than 40 percent each the past decade. That contrasts with a nearly 10 percent population loss in southern Alexander County and a more than 6 percent loss in nearby Edwards, Gallatin and Hardin counties. Regardless of where children and their families live, we must make sure their voices are heard.

"Illinois Kids Count 2002: Supporting the Changing Family" provides a look at the quality of life for children in Illinois and in each county. Children are defined as age 17 and under, unless otherwise noted.

Illinois Kids Count shows that more babies are living past their first birthday and fewer are being born to teen mothers. More children are eligible for publicly funded medical care. More teens are graduating from high school, and school attendance remains high and steady. A growing number of children in foster and substitute care are finding permanent families more quickly. Fewer children and families are receiving welfare and fewer children are growing up in poverty.

While these are encouraging signs, Illinois Kids Count is a snapshot of one point in time in the lives of our state's children. Conditions that affect their lives are already changing as the economy falters and personal safety is questioned. It is in times such as these that family takes on renewed significance.

The statistics in Illinois Kids Count are organized to reflect the focus areas of the *Charter for Illinois Children*, a statement of a common vision and goals for the state's children in six key areas: family, education, health, safety, economic security and arts, recreation and culture. The *Charter* is an enduring vision that has been embraced by hundreds of people across Illinois, a motivating force that will be sustained regardless of changes in the political or economic climate. The text of the *Charter* begins on page 134.

This year, Illinois Kids Count presents many statistics over a longer period of time, allowing us to identify trends and look for areas of significant progress and areas where much work remains. New indicators include foster children placed in permanent homes, asthma hospitalizations, Early Intervention system enrollment, vaccine-preventable diseases, lead poisoning, graduation rate and average class size. Race and ethnicity of children and children's living arrangements also are provided.

Where available, statistics on the State of Illinois page are broken down by race and ethnicity. Additional data can be found on Voices for Illinois Children's Web site at www.voices4kids.org, and a list of the supplemental Web tables is on page 133.

While there are encouraging signs of improvement in the lives of Illinois children, we must remember that we are not where we want to be as a state. If we are truly dedicated to the well being of every child, as the *Charter* states, then we must meet all the basic needs for all children. Thousands of children suffer from asthma and other treatable diseases. Others struggle to learn in overcrowded classrooms or under-funded schools. Kids from poor families are more likely to lack the opportunities and assets that contribute to a successful childhood. They're more likely to become teen parents, drop out of school and be unemployed as adults.

So what will it take to give all Illinois children the best start in life? Greg Duncan, Ph.D., a professor of education and social policy at the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University and one of the co-authors of "From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development," suggests that government provide these measures:

- Policies that alleviate economic hardship.
- Child care standards that ensure safe environments for young children.
- Early intervention services for children with special needs.
- Family leave and child care policies that give parents a real choice about whether and when to go back to work.

"We can't count on the government for doing everything," Duncan cautions. "There is a role for families, there is a role for communities, there is a role for business, there is a role for government."

So for children to do well, their families must do well. And for families to do well, it takes support from individuals, communities, business and government. We must all work together to help children realize their potential and fulfill their dreams, which will allow our state to flourish.

FAMILY

Our vision: All children are part of loving and safe families. All segments of society share responsibility for supporting families in raising their children and future generations.

The family plays a critical role in the life of a child. Parents are a child's first teachers, the people who introduce children to the world and protect and encourage them. Children need a nurturing family that provides a safe, loving, supportive environment that allows children to grow and develop.

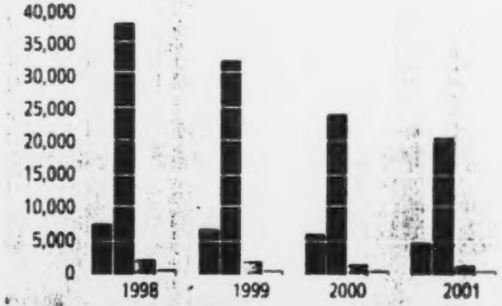
The average size of an Illinois family is 3.23 people, and these families can look quite different–two parents, single parents, grandparents raising grandchildren, teens raising their own babies. We must respect the diversity of the more than 3 million families in Illinois and provide them with the skills, knowledge and resources to develop and sustain loving homes.

Among new mothers, more and more are making lifestyle changes to stay at home with an infant. Fifty-five percent of American mothers with an infant returned to work in 2000, down from a record-high 59 percent in 1998, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This marks the first significant decline since the Census Bureau began tracking this statistic in 1976.[1]

"The declines occurred primarily among mothers in the workforce who were 30 years old and over, white women, married women living with their husbands and women who had completed one or more years of college," says analyst Martin O'Connell, who co-authored the census report.

FAMILY: Children in Foster Care

		1998	1999	2000	2001
White	■	7,554	6,762	6,060	5,069
Black	■	37,628	31,922	23,967	20,415
Hispanic	▨	2,232	1,985	1,620	1,403
Other/Unknown	□	693	627	601	597



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

While many women with young children choose to work, many others, particularly those living on their own, must work to make ends meet. In Illinois, the First Year at Home proposal would give a small financial boost to low-income families who choose to have one parent stay home for the first year with a new baby. Minnesota has adopted a similar proposal.

Families who have a child ages birth to 3 with developmental delays or disabilities may need additional support and services. These children and families may qualify for services such as speech and occupational therapy through the state's Early Intervention (EI) system. More than 11,500 children were evaluated and accessed EI services in 2000. Faced with escalating costs, the Illinois Department of Human Services doubled EI funding for fiscal year 2002 and initiated other changes to streamline services. These changes must make sure that all children in need of services receive them.

One family group that needs targeted support is the approximately 21,400 Illinois teens who become mothers every year. The teen birth rate in both the state and the nation saw a sharp decline in the late 1990s after an increase in the early part of the decade. But given the consequences and risk factors associated with teenage pregnancy, the current teen birth rate of 12.5 percent in Illinois for the years 1995-99 is still much too high. And the higher prevalence of teen births among minorities–especially black and Hispanic teens–must be addressed.

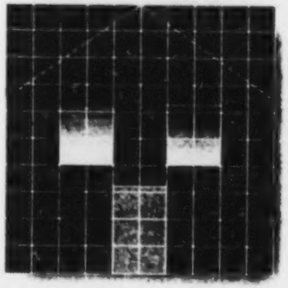
1 of every 4 Illinois children
. . . in foster care was placed
in a permanent home in 2000
. . . is enrolled in either Medicaid
or KidCare

Teens need to be informed about the risks of unprotected sexual activity and ways to prevent such behaviors, and families must encourage more frequent and frank discussions about teen sex. Communities must develop comprehensive plans for preventing teen pregnancy and giving young girls the vision, self esteem, education and skills to achieve a bright future.

Finally, Illinois has led the nation in its efforts to reduce the number of children living in foster care. The number of children removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect and living in temporary foster homes has fallen 42 percent from 1998 to 2001, to 28,024 children. About one-quarter of foster children were placed in permanent homes in 2000, providing them the opportunity for a secure and stable home environment.

Efforts to reduce the number of children in foster care, however, must be tempered with measures to assure that reports of child abuse are not dismissed easily, which can result in children not being taken into protective custody and remaining in unsafe homes. Families that become permanent guardians for foster children also need support and services to help them in their important role.

FAMILY: Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



■	Married-couple family (own child)	2,173,057	67.0%
■	Single mother (own child)	574,066	17.7%
□	Single father (own child)	136,913	4.2%
▨	Grandparent	213,465	6.6%
▨	Other	147,950	4.6%

Each square = 1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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HEALTH

Our vision: Every child and family is guaranteed quality, comprehensive health care. All children live in a healthy environment that allows them to thrive.

Rockford pediatrician Dr. Lawrence Frenkel has a vision of what Illinois children need to succeed. "Obviously good health is close to the top," he says. "A reasonable education. Reasonable nutrition and a good standard of living. Freedom from drugs, alcohol, abuse. Love. And probably some community models and community support, people in the community children can look up to and say, 'Golly, I would like to be that person.'"

Children are more likely to succeed when they grow up healthy, and a lack of health insurance is a barrier to receiving regular preventive medical care, including dental care. An estimated 12 percent of Illinois children–441,000 children, enough to fill Chicago's Soldier Field more than six times–are uninsured.

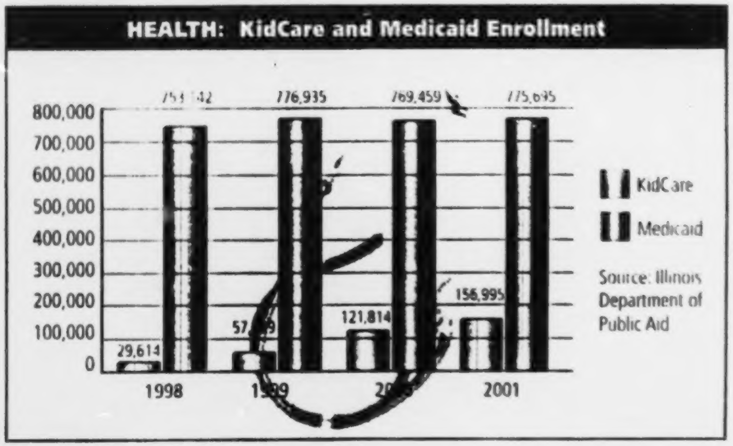
Children who are uninsured are 70 percent less likely than those who are covered to have received medical care for common conditions such as ear infections. They are also 30 percent less likely to receive medical attention when they are injured and are less likely to receive preventive care.[2]

More than 932,000 Illinois children are receiving coverage from Medicaid or KidCare, the joint state/federal programs that provide medical benefits for children in low-income families. Medicaid enrollment increased 3 percent from 1998 to 2001, and KidCare enrollment more than quadrupled during the same period. Yet thousands of children who are eligible for these programs are not enrolled, underscoring the need for concentrated campaigns to get the word out about KidCare and Medicaid.

Children need their parents to be healthy, too. Yet thousands of working parents in Illinois are part of the estimated 42 million Americans without health insurance. These uninsured Americans generally:

- Are adults under age 65;
- Live in families with incomes higher than the federal poverty level;
- Are from working families with at least one full-time worker;
- Work in medium and large businesses with at least 25 employees; and
- Are most likely non-Hispanic whites.[3]

The biggest reason for lack of health insurance is the cost.[4] For Decatur resident Nora Watters, the



HEALTH: KidCare and Medicaid Enrollment

Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid

$400 monthly bill for coverage is prohibitive. "That's more than the house payment!" she says, echoing the concerns of many Illinois families. The Family Care proposal would benefit an estimated 200,000 families like the Watterses by providing assistance so parents can buy employer-based insurance or offering affordable health insurance to those whose employers do not offer coverage.

A healthy start to life also must address the risks associated with infant mortality and low birth weight. These tiny babies (weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth) are at high risk of developmental delays and health problems, and are 20 times more likely to die before their first birthday.[5]

The percentage of low birth weight babies in Illinois has grown from 7.5 percent in 1985-89 to 8 percent in 1995-99, most likely due to increases in the number of multiple births and improvements in technology that helps premature babies grow and develop. But the racial disparity among low birth weight babies is important to note. Black women were most likely to give birth to these small babies–14.4 percent of all black births in 1995-99 were of low birth weight, followed by Asian-Pacific Islander (8 percent of births) and white and Hispanic (6.4 percent each).

This disparity may be linked to a lack of access to health insurance and prenatal care for minority mothers and their babies. Efforts such as the Illinois Prenatal Performance Project strive to improve healthy births for a very high-risk group of women by providing nutrition and case management services that lead to healthy births. This program would benefit communities across Illinois, but current funding limits it to eight locations.

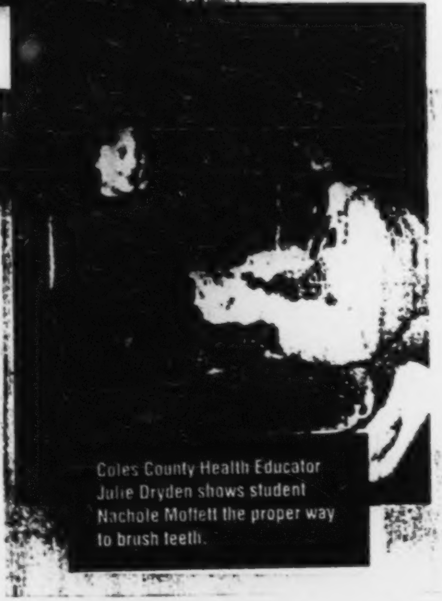
Program Seals Children's Oral Health

The children of Coles County have had more to smile about since the 1995 creation of a community-based dental sealant program. The health education division of the county health department created this oral health initiative in response to growing community awareness about the benefits of preventive dental care and concern about the lack of dentists in this central-eastern Illinois county.

Coles County has one of 60 community-based dental sealant programs in Illinois. Children who are eligible to participate include those enrolled in Medicaid, KidCare or free and reduced-price lunch programs. Children receive dental exams, oral health information and, when appropriate, dental sealants.

Dental sealants protect molar teeth from decay and cavities. Teams of dentists and hygienists visit schools to perform the procedure, which takes about 30 minutes per student. Ten of the 12 schools in Coles County participated in the 2000-01 academic year. Eighty-eight children in second and sixth grade received sealants, which should protect 99 percent of those students from cavities the first year.

Although federal public aid money and a state health department grant fund portions of the program, volunteers throughout the community are a vital part of the initiative. Coles County Health Educator Julie Dryden believes that the success of the program is found in the community-minded volunteers, including dentists and hygienists, who donate their time, services and materials.



Coles County Health Educator Julie Dryden shows student Nachole Moffett the proper way to brush teeth.

"The dental sealant program allows me the opportunity to provide preventative dental services in a volunteer capacity serving the community I grew up in and continue to live in," said dentist Jacob Pschirrer of Charleston. "Without this program, we may never have the opportunity to see some of these students in our office."

The Coles County oral health program also provides educational opportunities for children to learn about dental health benefits and risks. Students in first through fourth grades participate in "Body Walk," a health curriculum class that stresses oral health is a valuable component of physical health.

For more information about the Coles County oral health program, contact Julie Dryden at 217-348-0530.

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Insurance Costs Leave Mom Uncovered

Kendall Walters was diagnosed with a brain tumor in 1997. While his father received health insurance through his job at a car detailer, Kendall was uninsured, as were his brother and mother.

Luckily, the Decatur family discovered KidCare, the joint federal and state health insurance program for low-income children. Kendall was quickly enrolled in the program, and the expenses from his surgery, including more than $37,000 in doctor bills, were entirely covered, costs that otherwise would have financially crippled the family.

Today, Kendall is 12, doing well and benefiting from KidCare. The program pays for his regular MRIs (which cost nearly $10,000 year), regular doctor visits and the prescriptions needed to keep him healthy. His brother Johnathon, 15, is also covered by KidCare and receives preventive medical care.

But his mother, Nora Walters, is still without insurance, despite her job at the University of Chicago National Opinion Research Center. While her husband's insurance could cover her, the $400 monthly cost is prohibitive. "That's more than the house payment!" she said.

Like many other working families, the Walterses earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid, but don't make enough to afford private insurance. They are among 200,000 working-poor parents in Illinois who would benefit from Family Care, a proposal to extend state-sponsored health insurance to parents of children eligible for KidCare. The Illinois General Assembly did not include Family Care in their $53 billion budget for fiscal year 2002 despite strong bipartisan support.

Nora Walters poses with her family—(from left) Johnathon, David and Kendall.

The expenses from Nora's recent illness have reached $3,000, causing the family to struggle financially. The mounting debt means Nora will continue to seek medical care only when she's "deathly ill, and even then, someone has to force me to go," she said.

"It is a blessing that Kendall is still with us," Nora said, explaining why she travels the country speaking to legislators and others about KidCare and Family Care. "I want to thank the people who helped him and the best way to thank them is to tell others about (KidCare)."

For more information about Family Care, please contact Emily Mondschein at the Budget and Tax Policy Initiative at Voices for Illinois Children at 312-516-5568 or emondschein@voices4kids.org.

1 of every 9 Illinois children
. . . does not have health insurance

As children grow, they can face a variety of health problems. Getting the recommended series of vaccines on schedule has reduced child mortality and improved the overall health of children. In fact, only 123 Illinois children contracted vaccine-preventable diseases in 2000.

While vaccinations have been successful, asthma remains the most common chronic illness of childhood, afflicting more than 8.6 million American children, according to the American Lung Association. Between 1982 and 1996, asthma prevalence increased by 55 percent among children.[6] Possible reasons for the increase include increased air pollution and limited access to medical care, especially for children living in inner-city areas. American children also spend more time indoors than previous generations, exposing them to asthma-triggering dust mites and other allergens.

In Illinois, fewer children are being hospitalized for asthma–hospitalizations dropped nearly 20 percent from 1997 to 2000, to 9,077. But the toll of childhood asthma is measured not only in the cost of treatment (estimated at $3.2 billion a year nationally) but in missed school days–more than 10 million school days each year nationally.[7] Controlling the release of air pollutants is one way to combat childhood asthma. Also, educational efforts should focus on ways to reduce exposure to indoor allergens such as secondhand smoke.

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EDUCATION

Our vision: All children receive, as a right, free quality education that fosters their intellectual, social, emotional, physical, spiritual, cultural and creative development.

A good education–one that starts early, provides enriching learning opportunities and challenges young minds–is a key factor in helping children succeed. Children need to be active participants in the learning process and need to graduate from high school. Parents should be involved in their child's learning beginning at birth, and communities and policy-makers must explore ways to develop an educational system that addresses all children's needs.

Research has repeatedly shown that children's earliest years are a critical time for brain development. Early care and education programs such as preschool, child care, Head Start and the state's preKindergarten program can provide early learning opportunities to 3- to 5-year-olds. High-quality programs don't just focus on teaching kids their ABCs and 123s; they address the entire range of a child's development, including intellectual, social and emotional development, such as the ability to sit in a classroom and form friendships.

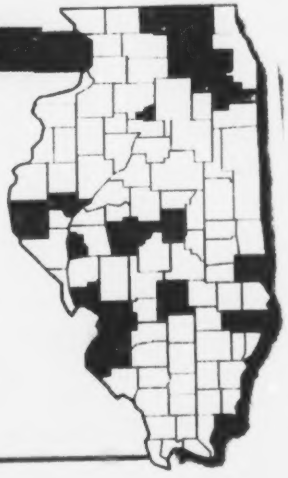
Improving the quality of and access to early learning experiences is crucial to ensuring children's future academic success. About half of the state's 3- to 5-year-olds are in some type of preschool program, and most young children in child care are in informal, unlicensed settings. About 7,000 children are waiting to get in to the preK program and 10,000 more in Chicago are waiting to be screened to see if they are even eligible.

The Governor's Task Force on Universal Access to Preschool is examining the range of preschool options available and will recommend ways to ensure that all children whose parents choose it can access high-quality programs. Enacting the task force's recommendations–and providing the necessary funding–will help ensure children receive a solid learning foundation.

Many low-income working parents need help affording child care. State subsidies provide care for more than 220,000 children, yet many low-income working parents do not qualify because eligibility is based on outdated income levels. These eligibility rules also punish working parents striving for self sufficiency–a single mother of two children in 2001 lost her subsidy if she earned more than $24,243. Updating eligibility guidelines and supporting families until they can afford the full cost of care will help working parents remain productive employees.

Lawmakers also must address the lopsided school funding system during the spring 2002 session. Under the current method, districts with a scant property tax base spend as little as $4,560 per student, while richer districts can spend upwards of $14,000 per student. Lawmakers should carefully

EDUCATION: Average Sixth-Grade Class Size



State average: 23.9 students

Above state average:

Adams
Boone
Clark
DeKalb
DuPage
Fayette
Hardin
Jersey
Kane
Kendall
Lawrence
Macon
Madison
McHenry
Monroe
Putnam
Richland
St. Clair
Sangamon
Schuyler
Scott
Will
Winnebago

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

SUPPORTING FAMILIES

Center Readies Children for School

At this entry point to the Harlem School District in Winnebago County, 3- to 5- year-olds in the state-funded preKindergarten program are called "rising stars." This simple phrase represents the Donald C. Parker Early Education Center's belief that with a safe, nurturing environment, all children can reach their full potential as lifelong learners.

The Parker Center's belief in the potential of these children goes far beyond rhetoric. If you were to create an early childhood learning center from scratch, taking into account the flurry of recent research on brain development from ages birth to 5, chances are good it would resemble the Parker Center in Machesney Park.

The "rising stars" in the Parker Center's preK program spend the day interacting with the 77-member staff, which includes 42 certified teachers and an abundance of parent and senior citizen volunteers. With a low staff turnover rate, children see familiar faces each day, helping them to feel secure and confident, said Principal Betty DuPre. On any given day, children may work with an early literacy specialist or spend time in the Studio Room investigating and inventing through art in a multi-age setting. DuPre credits the center's success to a "wonderful environment" filled with "dedicated teachers."

The Parker Center has about 750 children enrolled for the 2001-02 school year–160 in preK, 530 in kindergarten and 60 in the early childhood program for special needs children ages 3 to 5. To help working parents, children can attend the YMCA School Age Center housed in the building, which offers extended-day child care (from 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.) and year-round programming. The Parker Center also features a Parent Resource Center and hosts a monthly family activity night.

The only things missing at Parker are the space and staff to expand. There are 95 children waiting for eligibility screenings and another 50 on the waiting list that the center is unable to place in programs, said DuPre.

For more information about the Parker Center, please contact Betty DuPre at 815-654-4559.

Children enjoy playing outdoors at the Parker Center

consider the forthcoming recommendations from the Education Financing Advisory Board, which has been examining school funding for more than a year.

How much a district spends on education can affect a host of classroom issues, such as average class size and graduation rate. The graduation rate in Illinois has changed little, increasing from 80.5 percent in 1995-96 to 82.6 percent in 1999-00. The attendance rate similarly has stayed steady around 93 percent.

One important factor to consider is the average class size. Smaller classes mean more individual attention for students, so those who struggle academically can get help. In Illinois, average class sizes are largest in middle school and smaller in elementary school and high school. The average first-grade class had 21.6 students in the 1999-2000 academic year, sixth grade had 23.9 students and high school had 18.4 students. Addressing inequities in school funding can help balance class sizes in order to ensure all students have equal opportunities for a quality education.

2 of every 3 Illinois children
. . . live in a family with two
married parents

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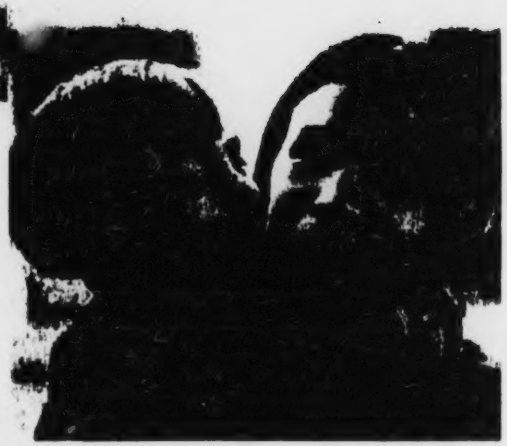
ECONOMIC SECURITY



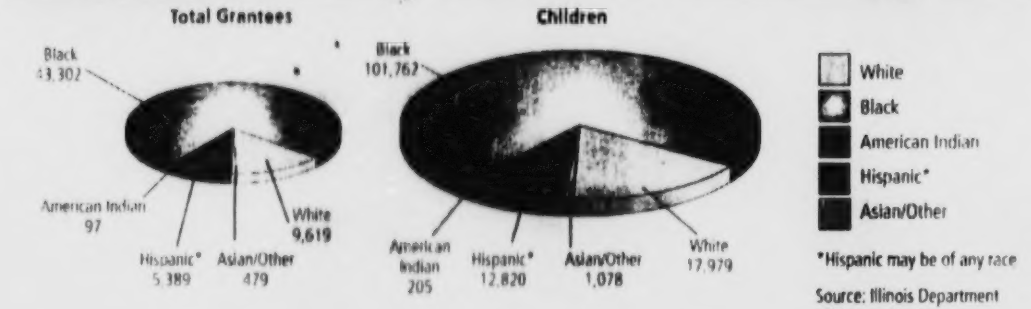
Our vision: All children have economic security and economic justice: Meaning access to food, clothing, transportation and safe, affordable housing, and that all families have equal opportunities to provide these basic economic needs.

Since welfare reform began in 1997, the drive to decrease the number of people receiving government assistance has focused on getting adults to work. But having a job does not automatically guarantee an escape from poverty, assure greater family stability, or ensure entry into the middle class. To do what is best for children, we must concentrate our efforts on moving their families out of poverty, not just moving their parents into the workforce.

Thousands of Illinois adults have moved into the workforce in order to meet federal welfare requirements. The number of adults receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) fell 78 percent from 1997 to 2001, and child cases have fallen more than 64 percent. Yet more than 60 percent of TANF recipients who are working make less than $6 an hour–not enough to pay for a family's basic needs.

The income a family must earn in order to be self sufficient–able to pay for basic needs (including taxes) without public subsidies or informal help such as free babysitting–varies by region as well as by family type. In Sangamon County, a single-parent family of three must earn $13.49 an hour to make ends meet, more than twice the federal minimum wage of $5.15 an hour. That same family must earn $14.69 an hour in Peoria County, $15.15 an hour in Winnebago County and $19.03 an hour in Chicago.[8] Jobs that pay those salaries require education and skills that many adults need help in achieving, and a growing number of Illinoisans are losing their jobs in the changing economy.

ECONOMIC SECURITY: TANF Cases by Race, 2001



*Hispanic may be of any race

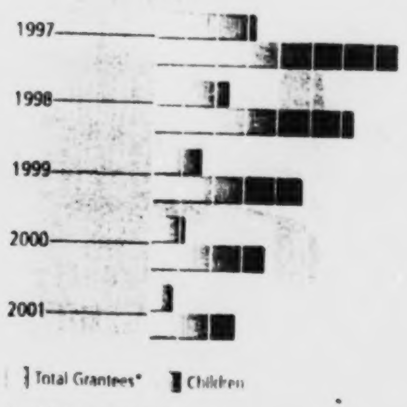
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Nearly one of every five Illinois children, or 624,000 kids, are growing up in working-poor families that constantly struggle to make ends meet.[9] These families are earning more than the federal poverty threshold–$17,650 for a family of four in 2001–but less than is necessary to be self sufficient. A sudden crisis–a job loss, an illness or injury, an unexpected car repair–can sometimes trigger the loss of a home, a return to welfare dependence and an increase in family stress.

Many families also struggle with housing costs. Illinois ranked 43rd in the nation for affordable housing in 2001, according to the "Out of Reach" report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition. An Illinois worker earning minimum wage would have to work 116 hours a week in order to afford a two-bedroom unit at the statewide fair-market rent of $776 per month.

As for the poorest of the poor, growing up in poverty is associated with an increased risk of costly medical problems, developmental delays and problems in school. As children living in poverty get older, they are more likely to drop out of school, have babies in their teens and be unemployed.[10] The child poverty rate in Illinois was 17.5 percent in 2000. Nationally, the child poverty rate fell to 16.2 in 2000, its lowest level since 1979.[11]

ECONOMIC SECURITY: TANF Cases



*Available-to-work cases

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

1 of every 6 Illinois children
. . . lived in poverty in 1997

Helping families leave poverty requires providing them with opportunities and support to receive the education and training that will allow them to climb up the economic ladder. Families need help with transportation, affordable housing and finding someone to watch their children when parents are at work or school. Expanding the Illinois Earned Income Tax Credit to make it larger, refundable and permanent can provide poor families with a financial boost that can help them pay off debt or put a down payment on a house.

Welfare reform is up for federal reauthorization in 2002, and funding should continue at the current level at the very least. Illinois also should continue putting money saved from the reduction in TANF caseloads into supportive programs such as child care subsidies and job training. Given the downturn in the nation's economy and rising unemployment rates, it makes no sense to cut programs that serve the people who need help the most.

SUPPORTING FAMILIES

EITC Boost Fails to Realize Dream

Cook County resident Karen Washington, 36, was one of the 742,000 Illinois residents who found she had extra financial support in 2000 to meet the needs of her family.

For Karen, who worked in a bank in 2000 but is currently unemployed, the combination of the state and federal Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) meant a 20 percent increase in her $15,000 annual income. To her children, Cornelius, 15, and Leroy, 5, the tax credits meant new school clothes.

Since 1975, the federal EITC has helped low- and moderate-income workers raise their level of income. In 2000, the federal credit lifted more than 120,000 children out of poverty, providing benefits of up to $3,888 per family. When the Illinois EITC was created in 2000, working families found additional financial support of up to $194 in reduced tax liability through a non-refundable credit.

While Karen acknowledges how much she benefited from nearly $3,600 in state and federal credits, she said the extra money did little to change her overall financial status or standard of living. She had hoped to make a down payment on a home in Gary, Ind., but the combined EITCs were worth enough only to buy food and clothes for her children or to make the down payment on the new home, not both.

Karen hopes that with a new job, where she will work as many overtime hours as she can, she will be able to save enough to buy the house in a few years. In the meantime, efforts to expand the state EITC, as well as making it refundable and permanent, could help people such as Karen to achieve their financial goals.

For more information on the EITC, please contact Andrea Ingram at the Budget and Tax Policy Initiative at Voices for Illinois Children at 312-516-5556 or aingram@voices4kids.org

SAFETY

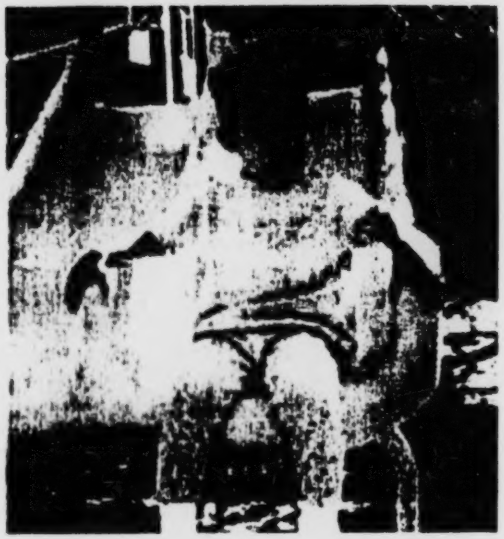
Our vision: Every child lives in a physically and emotionally safe environment that cultivates acceptance and peace.

Providing a safe environment–at home, at school, in neighborhoods and communities–allows children to lead happy, healthy lives and achieve their dreams. Violence, injury and environmental hazards are among the factors that negatively impact the safety of children.

Children who are abused or neglected may suffer a range of long- and short-term effects. They may experience physical injuries as well as psychological damage. They are less likely to form healthy attachments with others and, as a result, are likely to experience difficulties in their social and emotional development.

Both the number and rate of child abuse and neglect in Illinois are continuing to drop. The number of cases fell 11 percent, from 30,350 children in 1998 to 27,049 children in 2000. Similarly, the rate of abuse and neglect fell from 9.4 of every 1,000 kids in 1998 to 8.3 per 1,000 in 2000. There has been a corresponding and much larger decline in children in foster care as well, as noted earlier.

Programs such as Healthy Families Illinois help by preventing abuse before it occurs. Trained family support workers meet with at-risk new parents to help foster healthy parent-child interactions, share information about child development and provide access to local services and support networks. Healthy Families Illinois serves about 3,000 families a year in more than 40 counties, but the demand continues to outpace the program's capacity. Increasing state funding would allow even more Illinois families to be connected to their community, thus promoting healthy child development and reducing feelings of isolation and other factors associated with child abuse and neglect.



Especially troubling are the children who die as a result of child abuse. A lack of uniform standards for reporting child deaths in Illinois means many of these deaths–and others–are undercounted. A new effort is collecting detailed information on the causes of all child deaths in Illinois. Nine Child Fatality Review Board teams are examining all reports of child deaths and creating a statewide database. The process strives to provide fact-based recommendations to the state on ways to prevent child deaths in the future.

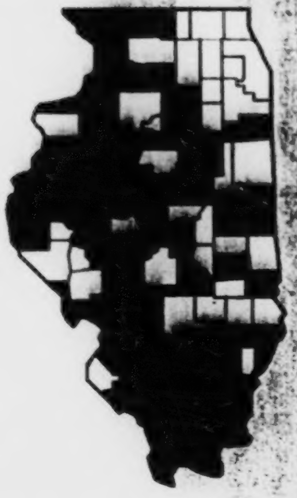
1 of every 8 Illinois children
. . . born in the years 1995-99 was
born to a teen mother

"We try to understand what happened in the death of a child," says Dr. Neil Hochstadt, a pediatric psychologist and chairman of the Child Fatality Review Board Executive Committee. "We're looking for systemic reasons for the death of a child. . . .We want to understand what happened, what went wrong and what we can do about it."

Gun-related child deaths also tend to be undercounted, Hochstadt says. More than 1,600 Illinois children died of gun-related injuries in the years 1995-99, and thousands more were injured. Some of those injuries require a lifetime of costly medical care.

Unlike cars, sleepwear and toys, firearms are not regulated by the federal government for health and safety standards. No federal agency has the power to require safety features on guns such as

SAFETY: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2000



State rate: 8.3 per 1,000

■ More than twice the state average:

Carroll
Champaign
Clay
Franklin
Fulton
Gallatin
Hamilton
Jefferson
Knox
Livingston
Marion
Massac
McLean
Peoria
Pope
Richland
Rock Island
Saline
Warren
Williamson

■ Above state average:

Adams
Alexander
Bond
Calhoun
Cass
Clark
Clinton
Coles
Crawford
Cumberland
DeKalb
DeWitt
Edgar
Edwards
Effingham
Fayette
Ford
Greene
Hancock
Hardin
Henderson
Henry
Jackson
Jersey
Jo Daviess
Johnson
Kankakee
LaSalle
Lawrence
Lee
Logan
Macon
Macoupin
Madison
Marshall
Mason
McDonough
Montgomery
Morgan
Perry
Pulaski
Randolph
St. Clair
Sangamon
Schuyler
Shelby
Stark
Stephenson
Tazewell
Union
Vermillion
Wabash
Wayne
White
Whiteside
Winnebago

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

1 of every 10 Illinois children
. . . screened for lead poisoning in 2000 had dangerous levels of lead in their blood

trigger locks or indicators that note whether a bullet is in the chamber. These consumer product safety standards could be implemented on a federal level, with passage of the Firearms Safety and Consumer Protection Act, or on a state level.

Illinois is one of a handful of states that gives the state attorney general the authority to enact consumer protection regulations. Massachusetts was the first state to implement far-reaching consumer product safety regulations for handguns–a step that could help prevent unintentional deaths and injuries of Illinois children.

Creating a safe environment also extends to the places where children spend time: home, school, parks and neighborhood streets. Vacant buildings, burned-out streetlights and harmful trash such as broken bottles can be dangerous to children. Lead-based paint often found in old homes poses another threat if children ingest the chipping paint.

Nearly one in 10 Illinois children in 2000 had levels of lead in their blood that were considered dangerous–one of the highest rates of childhood lead poisoning in the country, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. At high levels, lead poisoning can damage the nervous system, kidneys and reproductive system. Even at low and moderate levels, lead poisoning can cause learning disabilities, speech problems, shortened attention span and behavioral problems.

Illinois children are required by law to be assessed for lead poisoning at least once before they begin school, although screening is highly recommended between ages 1 and 2 since early detection is the key to preventing damage. The Illinois Legislature also should approve the Comprehensive Lead Education, Reduction and Window Replacement Program, which would reduce lead paint hazards by providing residential property owners loans and grants to replace windows in pilot communities.

ARTS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

Our vision: All children can express and celebrate their souls and spirits through arts, culture and recreation. Children have open time to dream, play and create.

Children in Illinois are fortunate to have many opportunities to learn about different cultures, to become involved in recreational activities and to be exposed to the arts. No other generation has had the variety or richness of experiences available in a broad range of offerings including arts and cultural programs, seasonal and year-round recreational activities, before- and after-school programs, organized sports and athletics, summer day camps, sports camps, arts and crafts, performing arts, family-oriented programs and more.

These various programs and activities, available for infants through adolescents, are provided by a wide array of organizations, including park districts, municipal recreation departments, school districts, library districts, churches and religious organizations, YMCA/YWCA, Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, fraternal organizations, universities and community colleges, Illinois Arts Council, Illinois State Museum, and a host of museums, zoos and many others.

While our children have many activities available to them through countless providers, there is still no centralized method of collecting data on the extent of children's access and exposure to arts, recreation and culture in Illinois. Efforts to collect this useful data should be encouraged. Knowing the number and range of programs available would help projects such as the Illinois After-School Initiative Task Force as it assesses after-school services, develops a plan to better coordinate services and identifies funding to increase the number of children served. The task force's recommendations will be sent to the Illinois Legislature in spring 2002.

Such data would also benefit the Kids Share Endowment, which, if created, would fund local programs that address a community need that improves the health and well being of children and their families. A proposal suggests creating the endowment by allocating $500 million of tobacco settlement proceeds in fiscal years 2003 to 2009.

1 of every 5 Illinois children
. . . lives in a single-parent home
. . . is Hispanic

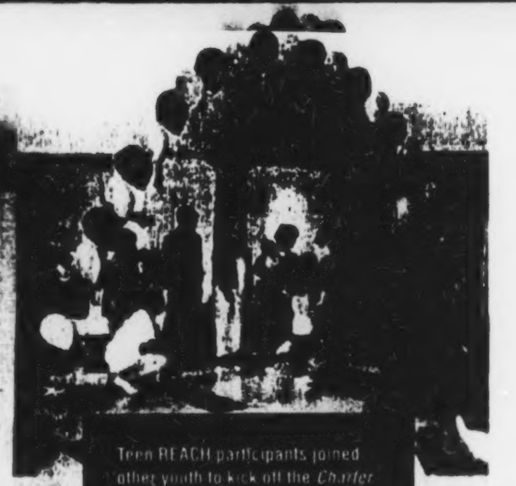
Teen Program Encourages Positive Risks

Risky behavior–crime, teen sex, smoking, drinking, drug use, karaoke... karaoke?! At the Adams County Health Department's Teen REACH after-school program, adolescents ages 10 to 16 are encouraged to try taking risks, but positive risks that will enhance their self-esteem, improve their chances at academic success and prepare them for the challenges ahead.

So, from 3 to 5:30 p.m.–the approximate hours when teens are most likely to be engaging in negative behaviors such as criminal activity and sex–adolescents at the Teen REACH program can be found singing karaoke, bowling or getting help with homework.

Teen REACH served 569 adolescents at five sites in Adams County in 2001 and more than 19,000 young people statewide. The primarily state-funded program, which began in 1998, focuses on five areas: academics, recreation and culture, mentoring, life skills and parental involvement. Parental involvement is highly encouraged at Teen REACH's Adams County sites. Parents coach teams, chaperone trips to the theater, attend parenting workshops and more.

Cindy Roope, Teen REACH coordinator at the Adams County Health Department, credits the program with providing a variety of positive experiences. For some kids, it's an opportunity to get focused academic help or a safe place to spend a few hours. For youth who are struggling with behavior problems, Teen REACH provides structure while introducing them to new people and activities. Teen REACH's afternoon snack provides an important meal for others, Roope said. One teen said that the program helped to keep him "off the street and off drugs after school", while another credited Teen REACH with "teaching [him] how to act around people."



Teen REACH participants joined other youth to kick off the *Charter for Illinois Children*.

And with all centers open until at least 5:30 p.m. and one center in Quincy open until 9 p.m., the Teen REACH program provides supervision during critical hours for teens.

For more information about Adams County Teen REACH, call Cindy Roope at 217-222-8440 extension 147.

When we look at the range of statistics that reflect the quality of life for Illinois children, our path is clear. In order to help children prosper, all of us–individuals, families, communities, business and government–must work together to solve the problems that affect childhood and to emphasize prevention as a key to raising healthy, happy children.

We must support families in their important role by giving them skills and resources to create a stable, nurturing home. We must ensure that children are healthy by providing access to medical care starting before birth and lasting into adulthood. We need to prepare children for the future with a high-quality, well-funded education that starts before kindergarten and ensures graduation from high school.

We must aid families struggling to pay for their basic needs by providing affordable housing, job training, child care and fair tax policies. We need to keep children safe from harm by eliminating environmental hazards, keeping guns away from kids and addressing stresses that cause abuse and neglect. And we must provide plenty of opportunities for children to experience the arts, recreation and culture.

When we accomplish this, we will achieve the vision of the *Charter for Illinois Children*: "When children realize their potential and fulfill their dreams, our communities flourish and we are enriched beyond measure."

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SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

An asterisk (*) denotes indicators new to Illinois Kids Count this year. Unless otherwise noted, "children" refers to children ages birth through 17.

COUNTY ATTRIBUTES

*Leading Industries

Counties are affected by the business opportunities available within them. Without a variety of employment opportunities, parents cannot obtain sufficient incomes to provide for their families and the well being of their children declines.

This indicator shows the sectors within which the most employees work in each county. Sector definitions are according to North American Industry Classification System standards from 1997. Leading industries were ranked based on the number of employees employed in a sector for the week including March 12, 1999. Only the top sector for each county is shown; some sectors are broadly defined and have names encompassing multiple industries. The actual employee numbers can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at www.census.gov.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau–North American Industry Classification System County Business Patterns

*Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percent of the total labor force. The labor force refers to all civilian, non-institutionalized, working-age individuals (age 16 and older) who were working or without employment but available and actively looking for work during the week of Oct. 12, 2001. We use non-seasonally adjusted rates.

The employed include those workers who either worked at least one hour for pay or profit, were temporarily away from work due to reasons such as labor disputes, vacation or illnesses, or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business. Part-time, full-time, self-employed and workers receiving government assistance are all considered employed. The unemployed include those who lost their jobs involuntarily, quit their jobs, entered the labor market for the first time or re-entered the labor market after a period of absence, and those who have been laid off but are expected to be recalled.

Some people are considered not a part of the labor force, such as students, homemakers and retirees, and those who are discouraged over their job opportunities or who face barriers, such as inadequate transportation or child care, but want a job.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security–Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Child Population

The child population in Illinois has both grown and become more diverse over the last 10 years. Within individual counties, drastic shifts in racial composition can be seen between 1990 and 2000. White children now make up a smaller proportion of the population than in 1990, while the proportion of black and Hispanic children has increased.

The child population for both years was calculated by subtracting the "18 years and over" population from the total population, giving a result of all children age 17 and under. People of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

The U.S. Census Bureau changed its definition of many racial and ethnic groups between the 1990 and 2000 census, so we are unable to calculate change in population size over time for several racial and ethnic groups. The 2000 census for the first time also allowed people to indicate they are of two or more races and select specific races. We have chosen to combine these people in one category called "two or more races."

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Total Births

This indicator shows the number of live births in 1999.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

FAMILY

*Living Arrangements for Children

This statistic shows the relationship by household type for the child population. A family household is one in which any relatives of the householder are present. There are three basic types of family households: married couple, female headed (no husband present) and male headed (no wife present). The numbers for married-couple family, single mother and single father categories reflect their own children.

The category "other" combines those living with non-relatives, those who are the household or spouse of the householder, and children who live in group quarters. The U.S. Census Bureau defines the householder as one of the people who owns or rents the home. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years or older can serve as the householder for the purpose of the census.

The Census Bureau recognizes two general categories of people living in group quarters: the institutionalized population (correctional institutions, nursing homes, hospitals, juvenile institutions and other institutions where residents are under supervised care or custody) and the non-institutionalized population (college dorms, group homes, military quarters and other non-institutionalized group quarters).

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Teen Births

The teen birth rate is a key indicator because of the risks that teenage childbearing pose to both young mothers and their children. Teen mothers are more likely than other teens to come from economically disadvantaged families, to be poor academic achievers and to suffer from substance abuse and behavioral problems. Having a child diminishes teen mothers' economic prospects and limits further educational opportunities.

Children born to teen mothers face tougher prospects than those born to older mothers. They are less likely to have received adequate prenatal care, more likely to be of low birth weight or to die before their first birthdays (especially if they are a minority), are at higher risk for abuse and neglect, are less likely to finish high school and are more likely to be poor.[12]

The percent of births to all teens measures the proportion of total births to all mothers that are to girls under 20. This figure is calculated by dividing the number of births to girls under 20 by the total number of births to all women of all ages. For state racial data, data for Hispanic people was unavailable for the year 1985 and was thus not included.

The percent of teens who gave birth is calculated by dividing the number of females 15 to 19 years old who gave birth in 1999 by the total number of female teens those ages in 2000. The racial data is based on the 1999 Current Population Survey. (See chart at left)

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Teen Births in Illinois, 1995-1999

	Number of all births	Number of births to teens	Percent of births to teens
All Races	914,059	114,488	12.5%
White	700,700	67,590	9.6%
Black	178,839	45,875	25.7%
Asian	32,547	727	2.2%
Other	1,973	296	15.0%
Hispanic*	169,608	27,314	16.1%

*Hispanic may be of any race

Percent of Births to Teens, 1999

	Number of births to 15- to 19-year-olds	Percent of teens giving birth
All Races	21,411	5.1%
White	13,061	4.1%
Non-white	8,350	8.5%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Children in Foster/Substitute Care

Each year tens of thousands of children are removed from their homes and taken into state custody, most often due to child abuse and neglect or parental problems such as substance abuse that make parents temporarily unable to care for their children. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is in charge of finding temporary placements for these children in foster care homes, group homes or other settings until parents are able to resume care or other, more permanent care-giving options can be arranged.

The number of children in foster care in Illinois declined 41 percent, from 46,076 in 1998 to 26,967 in 2001. The rate of children in foster care saw similar declines, from 14.2 per 1,000 in 1998 to 8.3 per 1,000 in 2001. The number of children under 6 in foster care, a key indicator due to the increase in infants entering care, declined even more dramatically, with a 47 percent decrease from 1998 to 2001. The exit rate for young children was higher than that for older children, meaning that younger children are returned home, adopted or placed in other arrangements more quickly than older children.

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Substitute care includes children under 18 who were in DCFS care on March 31 of the given year. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of children in foster care for a given year by the total under-18 population in 2000 according to the U.S. Census and multiplying the result by 1,000.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

***Permanency Placement**

The ultimate goal of substitute care is to return children home to their parents once the situation is deemed safe or to find children other permanent, safe, loving living arrangements. Nearly one in four Illinois children in substitute care in 2000–23.8 percent–found permanent homes.

The permanency placement rate is a composite of three different types of permanency placements measured by DCFS:

- Reunification involves children returned home to their parents. About 8 percent of children in care at any point during 2000 were reunified that year.
- Adoption was the permanent placement for nearly 13 percent of children in substitute care in 2000, a big increase over 1997 when the adoption rate was just more than 5 percent.
- Subsidized guardianship means caregivers are given state financial assistance to care for children, but parental rights are not formally terminated. This option is most commonly used for families where another relative takes children into care, also known as kinship care. In 2000, 3.5 percent of foster children were placed into subsidized guardianship.

Rates of permanency placement increased from 1997 to 1999 and declined in 2000. This is because the harder-to-place children (older, special needs) are still in foster care, while easier-to-place children were placed in previous years.

The permanency placement rate was calculated by adding the number of all placements for that year, dividing by the total number of children in care at any point during the year and multiplying by 1,000.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

*** Early Intervention Enrollment**

The Early Intervention (EI) program serves children birth to 3 who have a developmental disability or delay of 30 percent or greater and those who are at high risk for such delays. The EI system helps support families and children through comprehensive assessment and specialized services such as speech and occupational therapy. Once a child turns 3, public schools provide special assistance to help the child with social and emotional development and continued healthy growth.

These data show the number of children with active Individual Family Service Plans. This represents the number of children who have been evaluated and are likely to have begun treatment. County-level enrollment data are for July 2001. Children are counted in their county of residence, even if they receive services in a different county. State-level data are for Dec. 1, 2000. Of the 11,506 children enrolled, 1,450 were birth to 1 year old, 3,922 were 1 to 2 years old and 6,134 were 2 to 3 years old.

Data Source: Department of Human Services, Bureau of Early Intervention

HEALTH

Uninsured Children

The most accurate data on uninsured children are only available on a statewide level. This statistic shows all children through age 18 who lack either state-subsidized or private health insurance. These statistics were estimated by the Kaiser Family Foundation based on pooled March 1998, 1999 and 2000 Current Population Surveys, representing the years 1997 to 1999. These statistics can be found at: www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/

Data Source: Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Online

KidCare and Medicaid Enrollment

Low-income children can receive health care coverage through two joint state/federal programs-KidCare and Medicaid. Illinois established KidCare in 1997 as part of the State Child Health Insurance Program to provide either low- or no-cost health care coverage. Low-cost care (KidCare Premium) is available to children in four-person families with an annual income less than $32,652. No-cost care (Kid Care Assist) is available to children in four-person families with an annual income less than $23,472. Pregnant women are also eligible for the program.

Medicaid, the older program, is available to children 19 and under in low-income families. Infants qualify if they are in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty level, while children ages 1 to 19 qualify if their family income is less than 133 percent of the federal poverty level. Children in families whose incomes total 133 percent to 185 percent of the federal poverty level are typically eligible for KidCare.

Enrollment in both programs is on the increase. KidCare enrollment grew 430 percent from 1998 to 2001, and Medicaid enrollment increased 3 percent during that period. Enrollment data are from November 1998, November 1999, October 2000 and October 2001.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate reflects the number of children who die before their first birthday. The Illinois Department of Public Health reports that state and national infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in the last 40 years, primarily as a result of a drop in infant deaths from pneumonia and influenza, respiratory distress syndrome, premature births/low birth weight, birth defects and accidents.

The infant mortality rate is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths for a five-year period by the number of live births during those years and multiplying by 1,000. Rates are only calculated when there are 10 or more cases in the five-year period. If there are fewer than 10 cases for the period, a ** symbol appears. (See chart at right)

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight babies–those weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth–are at high risk of developmental delays and health problems throughout life. Percentages were calculated by dividing the number of low birth weight babies over a five-year period by the total number of live births in those five years and multiplying the result by 100.

State-level raw numbers by race are listed below. Figures for 1985-89 are from Illinois Department of Public Health vital statistics publications, and figures for 1990-99 were queried from IDPH's Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs Web page at http://app.idph.state.il.us/index.htm (See chart below)

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

***Asthma Hospitalizations**

Sixty-three percent of childhood asthma hospitalizations in Illinois in 2000 were in Cook County. DuPage County had the second-highest number of asthma hospitalizations in the state, with just under 4 percent of the total cases.

Data were queried from the Illinois Health Care Cost Containment Council's Web site at www.state.il.us/agency/hcccc/default.html. Due to confidentiality constraints, counties with between one and six asthma hospitalizations for the year are denoted with the symbol (--).

Infant Mortality, 1995-1999

	Number of births	Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate/1,000
All Races	**914,059**	**7,745**	8.5
White	700,700	4,519	6.4
Black	**178,839**	**3085**	17.3
Asian-Pacific Islander	32,547	122	3.7
Hispanic*	**169,608**	**1129**	6.7

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Low Birth Weight Babies, 1995-1999

All Races	**72,917**	**(8.0% of total births)**
White	44,500	(6.4% of total white births)
Black	**25,617**	**(14.3% of total black births)**
Asian-Pacific Islander	2,628	(8.1% of total Asian/Pacific Islander births)
Hispanic*	**10,470**	**(6.2% of total Hispanic births)**

*Hispanic may be of any race

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

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Chicago data were queried by individual zip code, meaning that substantial cell suppression is likely to have occurred. Thus, the figure of 3,862 presented is probably lower than the actual total number of Chicago asthma hospitalizations.

Figures are for children ages birth to 19. Emergency room visits are not included. Cases are based on inpatient status for any length of time, with asthma as the primary diagnosis. State figures were reported by "cause of hospitalization" to minimize cell suppression.

Data Source: Illinois Health Care Cost Containment Council

***Vaccine-Preventable Diseases**

In 2000, 72.8 percent of 19- to 35-month-old children nationally and 71.2 percent of Illinois toddlers had the recommended series of vaccinations for their age, fully immunizing them against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), measles, mumps, rubella, polio and hepatitis B.[11] Although short of the national goal of 90 percent immunization rates, these figures represent a 40 percent increase when compared with immunization rates in 1992, when the first reliable national statistics were released.[14] Immunization rates are typically lower among black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native children and also vary by state.[15]

The data show the number of children 18 or under who were diagnosed with hepatitis B, measles, mumps, pertussis, rubella or tetanus in 2000, all diseases that can be prevented by vaccines. Suspect and probable cases are also included. Cases are classified by the child's place of residence.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

EDUCATION

Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Teachers, parents and researchers agree that children's early learning sets the foundation for future academic success. The federal Head Start program was created in 1965 to serve economically disadvantaged children between ages 3 and 5 who could benefit from early academic, social and emotional support. Since then, the program has expanded–Early Head Start (ages birth to 2) served 2,785 children in Illinois in FY 2001, and Migrant Head Start served 505 Illinois children in FY 2001.

Head Start county data are the number of funded slots available in each county, not the actual enrollment. State data show both funded slots and actual enrollment for Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant Head Start programs combined. The disparity between enrollment and funded slots is a result of overfilled or under-filled Head Start centers whose enrollments do not match their funding and because of different reporting methods.

The Head Start racial data on the state page are by enrolled families, not by child, explaining why the individual races do not add up to the total. For this indicator, American Indian children are included in the "other" category.

Like Head Start, eligibility for the state Pre-Kindergarten Program for Children at Risk of Academic Failure (which serves 3- to 5-year-olds) is based on income and other factors for potential risk of academic failure, such as having parents who are teens or incarcerated, or having a chronic illness.

While local funding often supplements state dollars, few counties have the resources or facilities to provide services to all children in need, resulting in waiting lists in almost every county. More than 8,000 Illinois children were on the preK waiting list for the 2000-01 school year. In Pope County, the waiting list has more children on it than there are children being served. The need for program expansion is clear. It is important to note that children are placed on the waiting list only when their parents make that decision. Some parents enroll their children in Head Start or another preschool program instead of waiting. Wait lists are typically a result of a lack of funding, limited space to house programs and not enough qualified staff to run programs.

In nine counties–Clark, Cumberland, Douglas, Ford, Franklin, Moultrie, Perry, Stephenson and Williamson–preK programs are available through joint agreements that cross county lines. Data are unavailable for these counties. In other counties, agreements allow children to be served closest to their homes, even if the location is not within their district or county. All data are preliminary. Data are reported by where children are served, not the counties where children live. State-level racial percentages do not include children in Chicago Public Schools.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Branch; Illinois State Board of Education

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Licensed Child Care Providers

As of June 2000, the Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies' database contained 13,735 licensed and license-exempt child care centers and homes able to care for 362,266 children.

State subsidies helped make care more affordable for 172,896 children (who were from 86,281 families) in June 2000. That's a 12.6 percent increase in families using subsidized care and a 13.7 percent increase in subsidized children since June 1999.[16]

Infants accounted for about one in four children in child care in 2000, while the largest increase in children served was school-aged children, which increased 2 percent to total 20 percent of all children in care.[17]

We present only the number of licensed child care centers and homes, not the 20 percent of facilities that are license exempt. Voluntary accreditation is provided though the National Association of Family Child Care, National Association for the Education of Young Children or National Child Care Association.

Data Source: Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

***Average Class Size**

Students can receive more personal attention in smaller classes, leading to better educational outcomes. In most Illinois schools, elementary and high school classes are significantly smaller than junior high school classes. Average class size is calculated by dividing the enrollment of a given grade by the number of classes for that grade. For high school, enrollment in all subject areas is divided by the number of classes. For high schools and optionally for sixth grade, an average for the second and fifth class periods is used. Data are reported for the first school day in May 2000.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Per-Pupil Spending (Operating Expenditure)

Schools have vastly different resources available to them for teaching and other services as a result of their community, school size and other factors. This affects what services and opportunities are available to students, the quality of teaching and student success.

The per-pupil operating expenditure includes instructional expenditures, costs of pupil support services, instructional staff support services, school administration, business support services, central support services, community services, debt services, payments to other governmental units for services provided and central administration services. It does not include summer school, adult education, bond principal returned or capital expenditures. The figure was divided by the nine-month average daily attendance to calculate per-pupil figures for the 1999-00 school year.

It is important to note that school districts in poorer counties may have received federal and state grants to help improve educational outcomes in areas of low achievement and high poverty, raising those counties' spending level.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education

***Graduation Rate**

The graduation rate shows what percentage of students who start high school finish. Graduates have better job prospects, chances for higher earnings and lower rates of crime involvement.

The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates in a given year by the first-time ninth-grade fall enrollment from three years previous (i.e. for 1999-00 graduates, fall 1996 enrollment). To account for mobility, the number of students who transferred out in interim years is subtracted and transfers in are added. Finally, the result is multiplied by 100.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard

The self-sufficiency standard calculates how much money working adults need to meet basic needs (including paying taxes) without receiving public subsidies- such as public housing, food stamps or Medicaid–or private/informal subsidies–such as free babysitting by a relative or friend, food provided by local food banks, or shared housing. Unlike the federal poverty level, the self-sufficiency standard accounts for costs as they vary by family size and composition and by geographic location. Expenses include housing, child care, food, transportation, health care and taxes. Credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Care Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit.

Counties that have the notation *MSA show the self-sufficiency standard for the major city or cities (Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Census Bureau) included in the county, not the county as a whole. Typically, costs are higher in these urban areas. In some cases, a single city's costs of living are represented in multiple county figures (i.e. the Chicago MSA is part of Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties.) The different costs associated with different parts of the city are reflected by the different county figures. For Cook County as well as Chicago, the figure used was "Chicago downtown and selected northside areas." For Woodford County and St. Clair County, the two figures given in the standard for the county were averaged.

The self-sufficiency standard is provided for 70 family types. We chose to present data for a three-person family consisting of a parent, a preschooler and a school-age child and a four-person family consisting of two parents, a preschooler and a school-age child. A child's age is an important variable due to child care costs.

Data Source: Women Employed. For more information and for all 70 available family types, please visit www.womenemployed.org or contact Jenny Wittner at (312) 782-3902.

Affordable Housing

A safe, secure home is a basic necessity for achieving economic success, family security, emotional stability and a multitude of other goals. Housing costs in the United States, however, exceed what the majority of workers can truly afford and continue to increase.

Fair market rent, calculated annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is essentially an average rent amount for an area. The fair market rent is used to calculate how much workers need to earn and how many hours they must work in order to attain affordable housing. Housing is considered affordable if it costs no more than 30 percent of a family's income.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's "Out of Reach" report determined an Illinois worker earning minimum wage would have to work 116 hours a week in order to afford rent for a two-bedroom unit at fair market rent. About 500,000 Illinois workers, or 10 percent of the workforce, make minimum wage.

Data Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

Children in Poverty

The statewide figure is from the 2000 Census Supplementary Survey for Illinois showing the number of related children under 18 years below the poverty threshold in the 14 months prior to December 2000. The county numbers are from the 1997 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates from the Census Bureau. These are the most recent figures available by county since new county-level figures will not be released until summer 2002. Data are unavailable for Chicago.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Federal Poverty Threshold

The federal poverty threshold, calculated annually by the Office of Management and Budget, is meant to reflect the income level that can sustain a family's basic needs for a year. The poverty threshold has been widely criticized as being unrealistic. The Census Bureau is working on measures that more adequately reflect regional variations, family composition and an overall increased standard of living.

The poverty threshold shown here is not identical to the poverty guidelines the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services uses to determine eligibility for programs such as food stamps, but is based on the same premises. The federal poverty threshold counts income before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid and food stamps. In 2000, the federal poverty threshold for a family of four that included two related children under 18 was $17,463, or about $1,455 a month.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Median Household Income

Median household income shows the average yearly level of income for the householder and all other persons 15 years or older in the household, whether related to the householder or not.

The statewide data are from the 2000 Census Supplementary Survey and are provided in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. The county figures are estimates modeling 1997 income reported in the March 1998 Current Population Survey from the Census Bureau. Data are unavailable for Chicago.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Families and Children on TANF

Since the implementation of federal welfare reform in 1996, caseloads have dropped dramatically. Illinois reports a 78 percent drop in total cases from 1997 to 2001 and a 65 percent drop for children. The one exception is an increase in overall caseloads and children caseloads from 2000 to 2001 in about one-fifth of Illinois counties, perhaps as a result of the slowing economy.

Data are from September of each year. Total grantees refers to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients in the "available-to-work" category. Pregnant women, child-only cases and parents of young children are not included in "available-to-work" figures. "Children" refers to all children in any type of TANF cases.

Racial figures for grantees, however, are for the TANF MAG (Medical Assistance Grant) population. These cases (individuals or families) include those classified as available to work, child-only and pregnant women. Racial data and overall county data do not exactly match due to different sources and run dates. Note that the racial configuration for data is slightly different than in other sections of the book.

Chicago figures for 1997 to 2000 are based on estimates using geocoding from the Cook County figures, provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services Chicago office. Figures for Chicago in 2001 are estimated from actual counts taken in March 2001.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Child Support

Non-payment of child support is a primary reason that almost half a million children in Illinois receive welfare benefits. Parents who do not pay child support shift the cost of caring for their children to the taxpayers. By collecting child support, the Illinois Department of Public Aid lightens taxpayers' burdens.

Nationally, only 58 percent of all single-parent households have court orders for child support, and only half of those actually receive the support due to them.

Data are for FY 2001. Percentages were calculated by adding together all child support payments distributed and dividing by the amount of support due. In Brown County, the percent of support collected exceeds 100 percent as a result of money being collected at the end of one fiscal year and being distributed at the beginning of the next.

TANF child support cases include any children or families due support who are also on TANF during the year. In FY 2001, there were 1, 031,881 total cases with more than $600 million due and $240 million distributed. There were 148,894 TANF cases with more than $20 million in child support due and almost $6 million distributed. The total state figure includes more than 54,000 cases of interstate and unknown location.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid

Free and Reduced-Price Lunches

In order to make sure all children receive at least one balanced, nutritious meal each day, the National School Lunch program provides free lunches to children with incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty level. Children whose families have incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Given these eligibility criteria, this indicator is a good measure of child poverty.

More than 4,000 Illinois schools provide free and reduced-price lunches, including public schools, private schools, pre-primary classes (i.e. preK) and residential child care programs.

The data show the number of eligible students in each county, not the number of students who actually use the program on a given day. The data were collected on Oct. 31, 2000 and are self reported from sponsors in the National School Lunch Program, so not every Illinois school is included. The figures were calculated by adding the number of children eligible for free lunches to the number of children eligible for reduced-price lunches and dividing by total enrollment.

Data Source: Illinois State Board of Education

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect

Illinois saw a marked decline in child abuse and neglect cases between 1998 and 2000. Many counties, however, show increases in abuse and neglect rates that should be monitored.

Our data include all indicated cases, those in which DCFS found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than reported cases, some of which eventually prove unfounded. The data presented are for unduplicated counts, meaning that a child was only counted once during the year, regardless of the number of times an indication was made. Data are for calendar years.

Rates were calculated based on 2000 census data for the under-18 population. The total number of indicated cases for a given year in a county was divided by the 2000 population for that county and the result was multiplied by 1,000.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Child Deaths

Our data shows the number of gun related deaths in the five-year period from 1995-99, in addition to the overall child death rate for this time period. Firearm deaths include both accidental and intentional incidents. The death rate includes deaths from all causes among children. Data were calculated by adding all deaths for the five-year period for each county, dividing by the 1996 population of the county and multiplying by 10,000. Years were grouped in order to generate sufficient numbers to calculate rates.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

*Lead Poisoning

Children are at high risk for lead poisoning because their small bodies absorb more lead than those of adults and lead is more harmful to growing bodies. The effects of lead, which can be permanent, include learning disabilities, behavioral problems, lowered intelligence, stunted growth, hearing loss, and, at higher levels of concentration, even coma and death.

Elevated blood lead levels are those reading 10 mcg/dl. or greater and are reported by laboratories, physicians, hospitals and other health care providers for all children children 15 years old or younger. Almost all tests (94 percent) are on children 6 years old or younger that are reported to the Illinois Department of Public Health. The figure shown is the percentage of children tested who were found to have an elevated blood lead level. The testing numbers include children tested for the first time as well as those who are retested.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

FOOTNOTES

[1] Bachu, Amara & Martin O'Connell, *Fertility of American Women: June 2000,* U.S. Census Bureau, October 2001.

[2] The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *The Uninsured and their Access to Health Care,* Fact Sheet #1420b, January 2001.

[3] The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Uninsured in America: A Chart Book,* May 2000.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Annie E. Casey Foundation, *KIDS COUNT Data Book,* May 2001.

[6] American Lung Association, *Pediatric Asthma: A Growing Health Threat* fact sheet, www.lungusa.org

[7] American Lung Association, Asthma in Children Fact Sheet, January 2001, www.lungusa.org.

[8] Pearce, Diana & Jennifer Brooks, *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Illinois,* Women Employed, December 2001.

[9] Annie E. Casey Foundation, *KIDS COUNT Data Book,* May 2001.

[10] National Center for Children in Poverty Web site, http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/main1.html

[11] Dalaker, Joseph. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports Series P60-214, *Poverty in the United States: 2000,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 2001.

[12] Annie E. Casey Foundation, *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends,* Kids Count Special Report, 1998.

[13] Center for Disease Control, *Estimated Vaccination Coverage with Individual Vaccines and Selected Vaccination Series Among Children 19-35 Months of Age by State — US, National Immunization Survey,* Q1/2000-Q4/2000. (www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/)

[14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Current Trends Update: Childhood Vaccine-Preventable Diseases–United States, 1994.* Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 43, no. 39 (Oct. 7, 1994): 718-720. (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00038532.htm)

[15] National Conference of State Legislatures, *Childhood Immunizations: States Tackle Costs, Education, Disparities,* State Health Notes 20, no. 335 (Oct. 23, 2000): 3-6.

[16] Illinois Department of Human Services, *2000 Report on Illinois Child Care,* 2000.

[17] Ibid.

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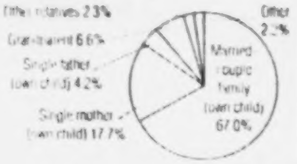
STATE, COUNTY AND CHICAGO DATA PAGES

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.6
1990-94	13.0
1995-99	12.5
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-0.8

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.1%

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
14.2	12.2	9.8	8.3	-41.5

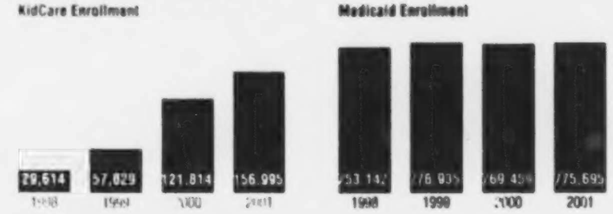
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
13.8	20.7	26.4	23.8	72.5

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11,506

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
11.6	10.0	8.5	-26.7

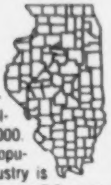
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.5	7.8	8.0	6.7

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9,077

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 123

Children of Illinois



The child population in Illinois grew 10 percent the past decade, from 2,946,366 children in 1990 to 3,245,451 children in 2000. Springfield is the capital of the fifth most populous state in the nation. The largest industry is manufacturing, and the unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, big increases in permanency placement rate and KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: High infant mortality rate among blacks, long list of children waiting for state pre-K programs, high housing costs.

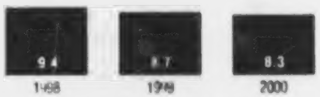
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,555,522	2,168,371	-15.1%
Black	553,155	607,896	9.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	6,182	9,415	52.3%
Asian	N/A	99,310	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1,199	N/A
Asian/ Pacific Islander	81,354	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	99,153	N/A
Hispanic*	331,052	552,310	66.8%

Births, 1999: 182,027

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-11.7%*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1,657
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.9

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	11.1	9.4

EDUCATION

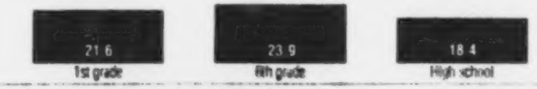
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34,046	51,983	8,032

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3,217	3,015	2,910
accept subsidies	1,993	1,984	1,959
are accredited	431	303	422
Licensed homes	7,973	9,573	8,853
accept subsidies	5,841	7,269	6,905
are accredited	143	125	80

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,146

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.6%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	N/A	N/A
Annual total	N/A	N/A

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$776	116

Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000: 17.5
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 2000: $45,606

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	157,818	117,634	76,194	51,480	34,637	-78.1 (-78.1)
Children	387,824	319,323	239,320	182,239	137,317	-64.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	39.5
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	24.1

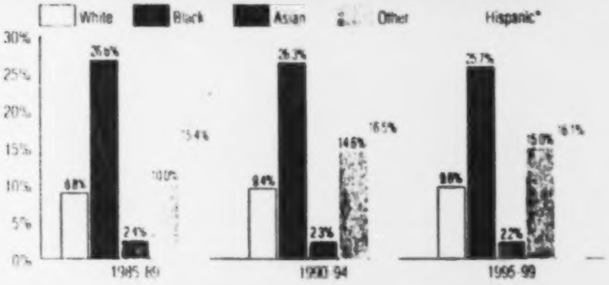
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 41.5

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

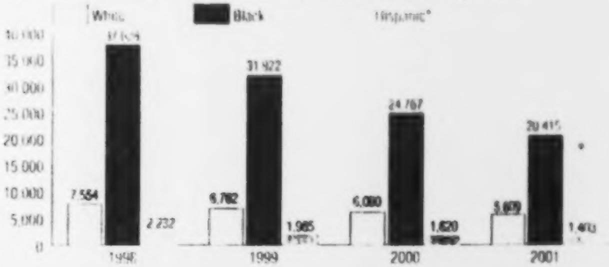
VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

FAMILY

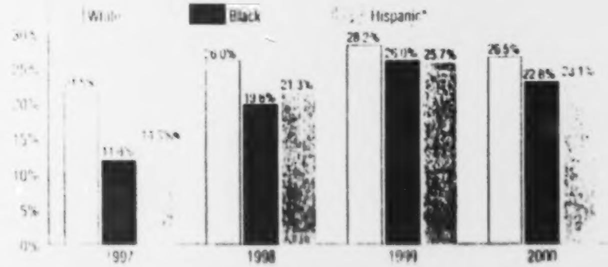
Teen Births—% of All Births to Teens, 1985-89 to 1995-99—By Race



Children in Foster/Substitute Care, 1998 to 2001—By Race



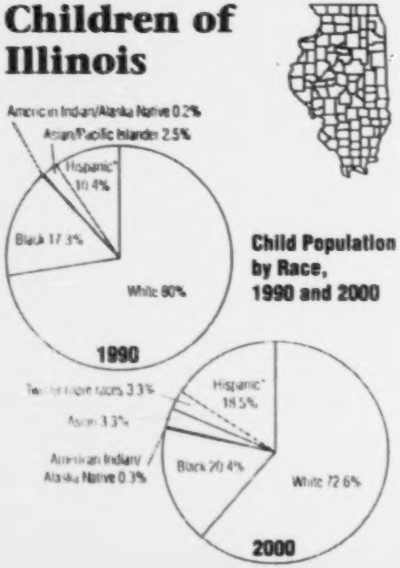
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes, 1997 to 2000—Percent of Children in Care by Race



Early Intervention Enrollment, December 2000

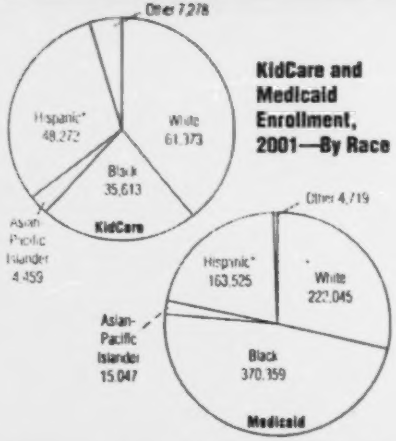
White (non-Hispanic)	Black (non-Hispanic)	Asian-Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Hispanic	Unknown
5,501	2,010	139	17	1,422	2,417

Children of Illinois



Child Population by Race, 1990 and 2000

HEALTH



KidCare and Medicaid Enrollment, 2001—By Race

Estimated # of uninsured children, 2000: 441,000

Asthma Hospitalizations—1997 to 2000

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-00
11,271	8,026	8,041	9,077	-19.5

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000 By Race

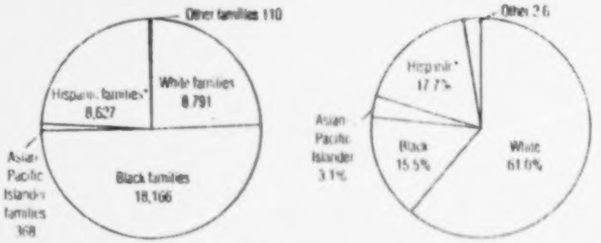
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
White	9.0	7.3	6.4	-28.9
Black	21.3	19.8	17.3	-18.8
Asian-Pacific Islander	N/A	3.7	3.7	N/A
Hispanic*	7.3	7.6	6.7	-8.2

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent By Race

	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
White	5.5	5.8	6.4	16.4
Black	14.1	14.8	14.3	1.4
Asian-Pacific Islander	N/A	7.2	8.1	N/A
Hispanic*	6.1	5.9	6.2	1.6

EDUCATION

Head Start and PreK Enrollment



Head Start Enrollment, FY 2001

PreK Enrollment, 2000-01

Graduation Rate, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	% change, 1995-96 to 1999-00
All races	80.5%	81.6%	81.8%	81.9%	82.6%	2.6%

Attendance Rate, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	% change, 1995-96 to 1999-00
All races	93.0%	93.4%	93.6%	93.1%	93.9%	0.9%

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Families and Children on TANF, 2001—By Race/Ethnicity

	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic*	Asian/ Other
Grantees	9,619	43,402	97	5,389	479
Children	17,979	101,762	205	12,820	1,078

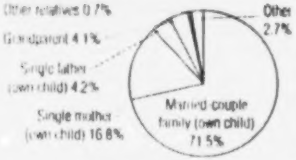
** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.5 (12.6)
1990-94	13.1 (13.0)
1995-99	13.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 16.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.2 (14.2)	7.8 (12.2)	7.2 (9.8)	5.8 (8.3)	-37.0 (-41.5)

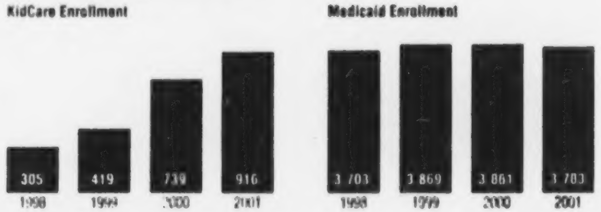
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
27.8 (13.8)	24.9 (20.7)	24.2 (26.4)	40.4 (23.8)	45.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 58

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.5 (11.6)	6.1 (10.0)	5.7 (8.5)	-40.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.1 (7.5)	6.2 (7.8)	6.1 (8.0)	19.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 28

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Adams County

Adams County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 17,043 to 17,001. Quincy is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decreases in the infant mortality rate and rate of children in substitute care.

Concerns: Percent of births to teens is increasing.

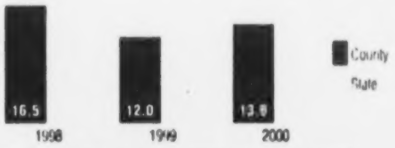
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	16,209	15,748	-2.8%
Black	628	728	15.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	23	20	-13.0%
Asian	N/A	64	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	3	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	94	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	347	N/A
Hispanic*	103	215	108.7%

Births, 1999: 843

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -16.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	14.8 (11.1)	12.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

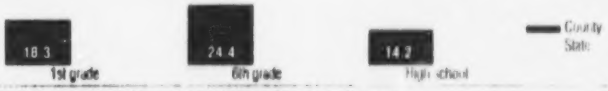
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
340	450	128

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	14	15	13
accept subsidies	10	10	9
are accredited	2	2	3
Licensed homes	182	206	189
accept subsidies	164	190	175
are accredited	2	2	1

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,237 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 80.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.49	$7.58
Annual total	$24,277	$32,011

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.3 (17.5)

***Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000:** $17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $34,425 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	666	513	274	119	67	-89.9 (-78.1)
Children	1,427	1,144	774	439	329	-76.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	38.0 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	24.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Alexander County

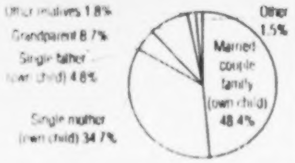
Alexander County experienced a nearly 20 percent decline in its child population, from 3,065 children in 1990 to 2,474 in 2000. Its county seat is Cairo. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.4 percent.

Positives: Low infant mortality rates, decrease in child abuse and neglect rate.

Concerns: High percent of births to teens, increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	23.0 (12.6)
1990-94	31.2 (13.0)
1995-99	25.5 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	10.9 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 10.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.5 (14.2)	10.5 (12.2)	9.7 (9.8)	9.3 (8.3)	43.1(-41.5)

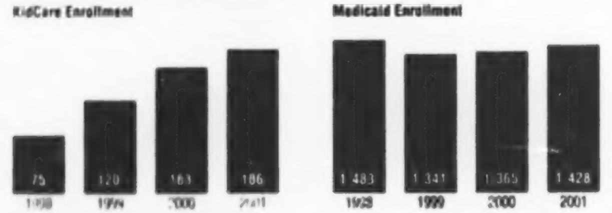
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
40.6 (13.8)	12.5 (20.7)	45.0 (26.4)	16.7 (23.8)	-58.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 9

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	14.0 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.9 (7.5)	9.5 (7.8)	12.7 (8.0)	60.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

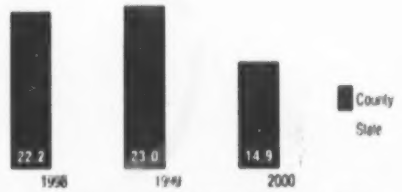
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,593	1,293	-18.8%
Black	1,451	1,116	-23.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	3	0.0
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	49	N/A
Hispanic*	24	30	25.0%

Births, 1999: 117

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -32.9% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 36.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	23.4 (11.1)	15.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

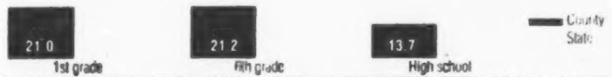
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
140	178	65

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	3
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	9	15	12
accept subsidies	8	11	9
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,116 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 43.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $20,807 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	396	305	168	129	104	-73.7 (-78.1)
Children	987	832	545	410	351	-64.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 32.2 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 15.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 78.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Bond County

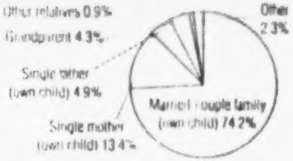
Bond County saw a 5 percent increase in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 3,681 to 3,862 children. The county seat is Greenville and the largest industry is educational services. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: Large increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Rising child abuse and neglect rate, increase in low birth weight babies.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.2 (12.6)
1990-94	13.9 (13.0)
1995-99	12.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.1 (14.2)	2.3 (12.2)	2.8 (9.8)	2.6 (8.3)	23.8 (-41.5)

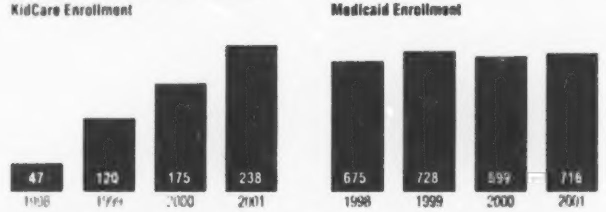
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
28.6 (13.8)	45.5 (20.7)	33.3 (26.4)	25.0 (23.8)	-12.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
11.5 (11.6)	12.2 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.4 (7.5)	7.1 (7.8)	8.3 (8.0)	53.7 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

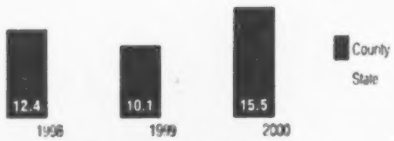
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,507	3,598	2.6%
Black	144	154	6.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	10	15	50.0%
Asian	N/A	8	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	74	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	57	N/A
Hispanic*	27	74	174.1%

Births, 1999: 188

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 25.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 25.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.5 (11.1)	8.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

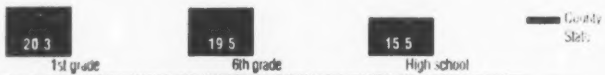
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
32	154	110

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	5
accept subsidies	4	4	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	10	10	11
accept subsidies	7	7	9
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,256 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.35	$7.90
Annual total	$26,094	$33,362

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33.762 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	107	62	16	5	2	-98.1 (-78.1)
Children	236	177	74	41	33	-86.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 37.5 (39.5)

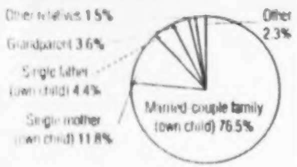
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 34.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.1 (12.6)
1990-94	11.4 (13.0)
1995-99	11.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -4.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.8% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.2 (14.2)	0.9 (12.2)	0.3 (9.8)	0.2 (8.3)	-83.3 (-41.5)

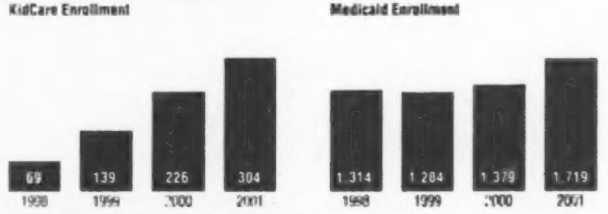
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
50.0 (13.8)	18.8 (20.7)	41.2 (26.4)	57.1 (23.8)	14.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 32

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.9 (11.6)	9.5 (10.0)	7.6 (8.5)	-3.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.6 (7.5)	6.0 (7.8)	6.3 (8.0)	12.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 17

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Boone County

The child population of Boone County grew from 8,607 in 1990 to 12,452 in 2000, an increase of nearly 45 percent. Belvidere is the county seat. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.5 percent.

Positives: High percent of TANF child support distributed, low child death rate.

Concerns: Large class sizes, especially in middle school

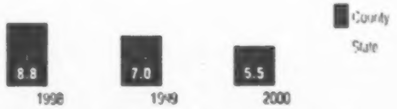
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,047	10,751	33.6%
Black	53	155	192.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	32	146.2%
Asian	N/A	48	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	58	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	361	N/A
Hispanic*	868	2,129	145.3%

Births, 1999: 595

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-37.5% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 7.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	9.4 (11.1)	5.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

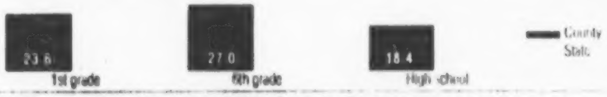
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	120	181

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	6	6
accept subsidies	3	3	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	56	66	50
accept subsidies	46	56	45
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $4,950 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$15.50	$9.24
Annual total	$32,740	$39,009

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$594 ($776)	89 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.4 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $49,782 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	108	66	28	6	4	-96.3 (-78.1)
Children	238	167	100	44	34	-85.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	49.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	78.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 18.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Brown County

Brown County's child population numbered 1,281 in 1990 and 1,237 in 2000. The county seat is Mount Sterling and the largest industry in the county is wholesale trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 1.8 percent.

Positives: Low unemployment, high graduation rate, low child death rate.

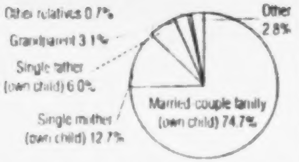
Concerns: Increases in the percent of low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,278	1,205	-5.7%
Black	1	4	300.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	1	0.0%
Asian	N/A	0	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	17	N/A
Hispanic*	1	17	1600.0%

Births, 1999: 51

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.5 (12.6)
1990-94	10.9 (13.0)
1995-99	10.1 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
18.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.2 (14.2)	8.1 (12.2)	6.5 (9.8)	6.5 (8.3)	103.1 (-41.5)

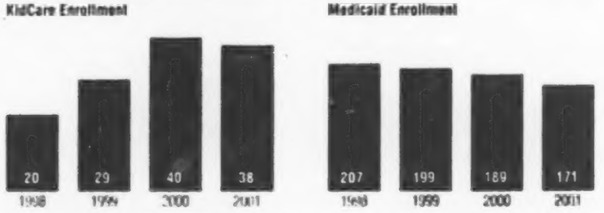
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
44.4 (13.8)	25.0 (20.7)	36.4 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 3

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.0 (7.5)	5.0 (7.8)	6.3 (8.0)	57.5 (6.7)

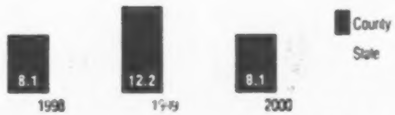
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 0.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 0.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	16.7 (11.1)	18.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

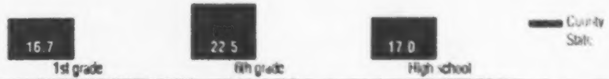
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
12	40	23

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1	2	2
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	16	18	11
accept subsidies	13	15	8
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,489 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 95.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24,226	$31,901

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.7 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,633 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	22	12	3	1	1	-95.5 (-78.1)
Children	64	32	15	10	9	-85.9 (-64.6)

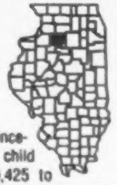
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	122.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	394.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 24.5 (41.5)

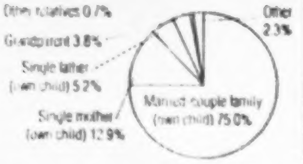
** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Bureau County



FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.6 (12.6)
1990-94	11.3 (13.0)
1995-99	12.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 32.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.8% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.9 (14.2)	3.8 (12.2)	2.5 (9.8)	1.6 (8.3)	-59.0 (-41.5)

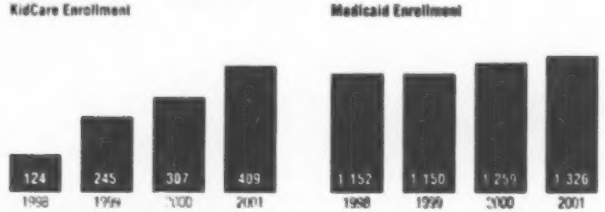
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
11.1 (13.8)	28.6 (20.7)	26.3 (26.4)	33.3 (23.8)	200.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 19

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.3 (11.6)	10.3 (10.0)	7.4 (8.5)	-39.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.1 (7.5)	4.8 (7.8)	5.0 (8.0)	-2.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 21

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Bureau County, with the county seat of Princeton, experienced a 7 percent decline in its child population from 1990 to 2000 from 9,425 to 8,769. The county's largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.0 percent.

Positives: Increase in the permanency rate, decrease in infant mortality.

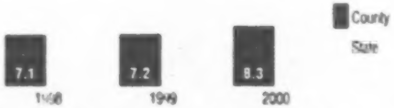
Concerns: Increase in the percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,207	8,331	-9.5%
Black	23	62	169.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	21	14	-33.3%
Asian	N/A	42	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	144	N/A
Hispanic*	374	721	92.8%

Births, 1999: 396

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** 16.9% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	3.3 (11.1)	4.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

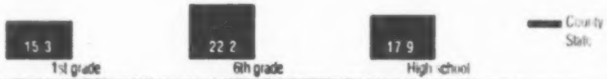
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
22	281	30

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	7	6
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	1	1
Licensed homes	25	32	25
accept subsidies	21	24	20
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,213 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.07	$8.21
Annual total	$27,594	$34,671

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$405 ($776)	60 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.2 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $36,572 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	146	78	32	30	14	-90.4 (-78.1)
Children	336	212	108	115	72	-78.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	58.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	38.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Calhoun County

Calhoun County had 1,164 children in 2000, compared with 1,291 children in 1990, a nearly 10 percent decrease. This western county has its county seat in Hardin. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.6 percent.

Positives: Small class sizes, low percent of teens giving birth.

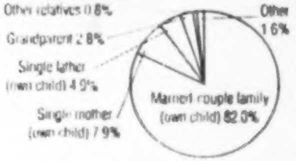
Concerns: High child death rate, increase in abuse and neglect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,283	1,154	-10.1%
Black	0	0	N/A
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	1	N/A
Asian	N/A	2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	3	N/A
Hispanic*	1	9	800.0%

Births, 1999: 47

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.5 (12.6)
1990-94	5.2 (13.0)
1995-99	7.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -30.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 1.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
N/A (14.2)	1.7 (12.2)	2.6 (9.8)	2.6 (8.3)	N/A (-41.5)

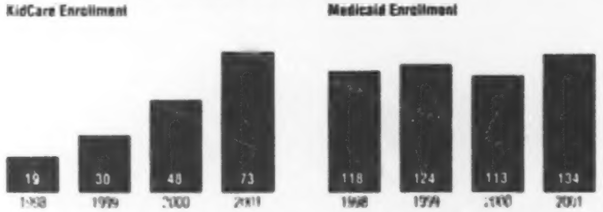
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
0.0 (13.8)	0.0 (20.7)	3.0 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	0.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 1

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.1 (7.5)	4.9 (7.8)	5.5 (8.0)	7.8 (6.7)

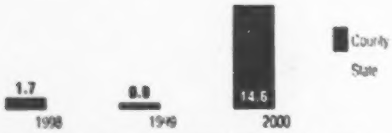
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 758.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 40.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	11.5 (11.1)	17.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

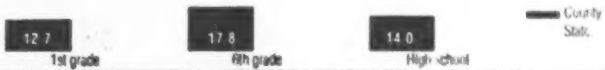
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
18	39	18

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1	2	2
accept subsidies	1	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,022 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24,218	$31,891

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,469 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	24	12	8	4	2	-91.7 (-78.1)
Children	52	32	31	18	9	-82.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

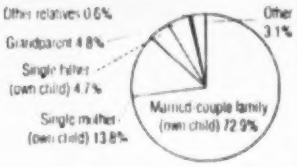
Percent of child support distributed:	18.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	31.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.4 (12.6)
1990-94	11.9 (13.0)
1995-99	12.0 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	27.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.9 (14.2)	4.4 (12.2)	4.0 (9.8)	4.0 (8.3)	-42.0 (-41.5)

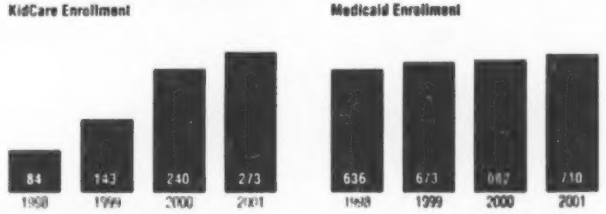
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
11.4 (13.8)	36.1 (20.7)	25.0 (26.4)	37.5 (23.8)	228.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 4

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
14.4 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.4 (7.5)	4.8 (7.8)	6.5 (8.0)	1.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Carroll County

Carroll County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 4,223 to 4,052. Mount Carroll is the county seat, the largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Increase in the permanency rate, decrease in substitute care rate.

Concerns: High child death rate.

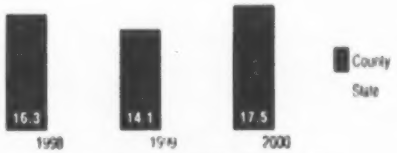
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,117	3,822	-7.2%
Black	33	30	-9.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	16	23.1%
Asian	N/A	23	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	96	N/A
Hispanic*	123	153	24.4%

Births, 1999: 193

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 7.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 37.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	8.4 (11.1)	6.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

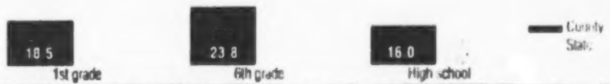
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	139	10

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	4
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	19	25	25
accept subsidies	13	17	20
are accredited	1	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,992 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.51	$8.00
Annual total	$26,430	$33,791

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $34,934 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	83	41	14	10	6	-92.8 (-78.1)
Children	194	107	57	41	33	-83.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

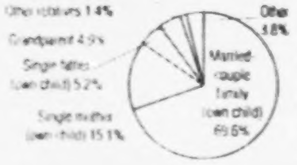
Percent of child support distributed:	42.9 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	31.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.1 (12.6)
1990-94	15.7 (13.0)
1995-99	15.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
20.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 7.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.5 (14.2)	4.3 (12.2)	2.9 (9.8)	2.6 (8.3)	-52.7 (-41.5)

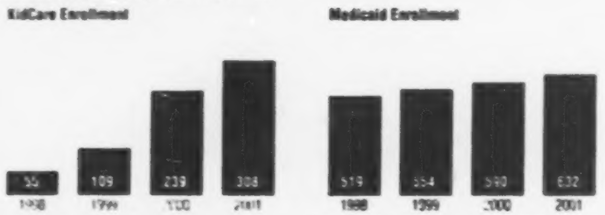
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
16.0 (13.8)	22.2 (20.7)	54.5 (26.4)	37.5 (23.8)	134.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
13.4 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

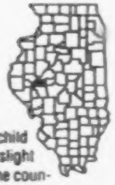
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.6 (7.5)	6.7 (7.8)	6.6 (8.0)	-23.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Cass County



Cass County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 3,482 to 3,479. Virginia is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decreases in the percent of low birth weight babies and abuse and neglect rate.

Concerns: High percent of teens giving birth.

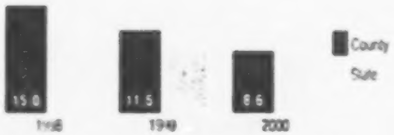
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,464	3,198	-7.7%
Black	5	25	400.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	4	100.0%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	52	N/A
Hispanic*	23	422	1,734.8%

Births, 1999: 191

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -42.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	11.2 (11.1)	8.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

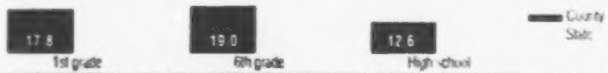
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
50	164	33

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	4	3
accept subsidies	2	3	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	23	29	26
accept subsidies	21	26	23
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,739 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24,218	$31,891

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.4 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,897 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	74	22	3	0	2	-97.3 (-78.1)
Children	185	72	29	31	24	-87.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

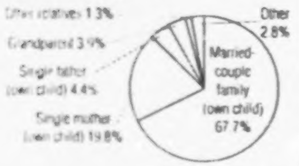
Percent of child support distributed: 46.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 38.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 39.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.2 (12.6)
1990-94	11.5 (13.0)
1995-99	10.2 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	0.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
13.4 (14.2)	11.4 (12.2)	10.7 (9.8)	9.7 (8.3)	-27.6 (-41.5)

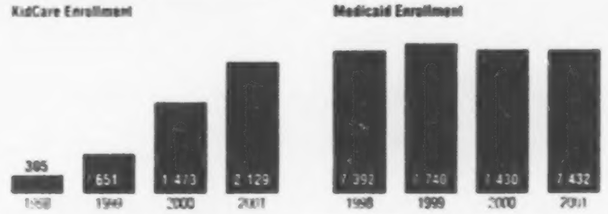
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
29.8 (13.8)	32.4 (20.7)	24.4 (26.4)	30.6 (23.8)	2.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 125

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.0 (11.6)	8.6 (10.0)	6.7 (8.5)	-25.6 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.6 (7.5)	7.0 (7.8)	7.3 (8.0)	10.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 93

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 4

Children of Champaign County

Champaign County had 37,730 children in 2000, compared with 37,766 children in 1990, a decrease of less than 1 percent. Its county seat is Urbana. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.3 percent.

Positives: Low unemployment rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

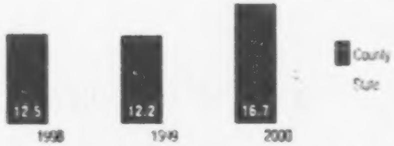
Concerns: High (but falling) substitute care rate, large percent of single moms.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	30,388	27,683	-8.9%
Black	5,616	6,525	16.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	76	111	46.1%
Asian	N/A	1,497	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	5	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,408	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,484	N/A
Hispanic*	666	1,144	71.8%

Births, 1999: 2,194

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 33.6% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 5
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	4.3 (11.1)	3.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

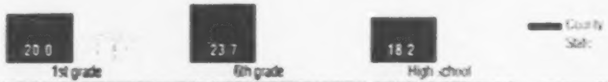
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
418	633	177

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	52	55	51
accept subsidies	38	40	38
are accredited	4	5	6
Licensed homes	391	471	394
accept subsidies	276	337	295
are accredited	1	2	1

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,381 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$15.01	$9.01
Annual total	$31,702	$38,063

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$626 ($776)	94 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.8 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,245 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,459	1,115	601	381	176	-87.9 (-78.1)
Children	3,329	2,791	1,876	1,414	897	-73.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001
Percent of child support distributed: 43.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 20.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Christian County

Christian County saw a 2 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 8,711 to 8,525 children. The county seat is Taylorville and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: Sharp decline in the TANF caseload, large increase in KidCare enrollment.

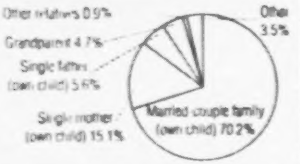
Concerns: Low permanency placement rate, rising percent of low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,643	8,313	-3.8%
Black	21	53	152.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	10	11	10.0%
Asian	N/A	47	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	66	N/A
Hispanic*	46	78	69.6%

Births, 1999: 395

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.9 (12.6)
1990-94	14.1 (13.0)
1995-99	13.9 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.0 (14.2)	3.3 (12.2)	3.4 (9.8)	2.9 (8.3)	-27.5 (-41.5)

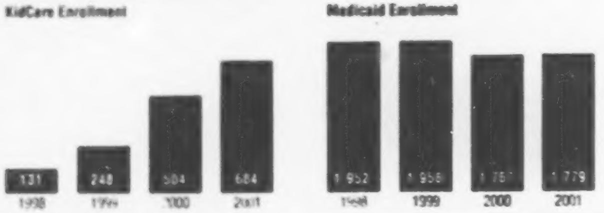
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
19.2 (13.8)	7.3 (20.7)	23.9 (26.4)	17.9 (23.8)	-6.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 19

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.4 (11.6)	7.4 (10.0)	7.6 (8.5)	-9.5 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	7.2 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	25.4 (6.7)

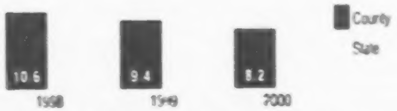
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 11

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-22.6% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 30.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.1 (11.1)	5.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

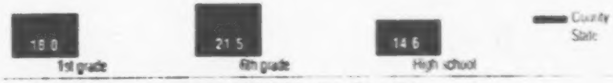
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
98	297	13

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	6
accept subsidies	2	2	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	27	30	29
accept subsidies	24	26	22
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,191 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.07	$7.79
Annual total	$25,501	$32,916

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$397 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $34,836 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	293	186	19	3	1	-99.7 (-78.1)
Children	652	526	144	89	77	-88.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

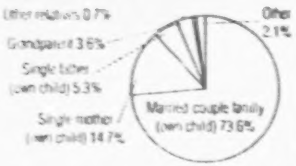
Percent of child support distributed:	46.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	36.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.1 (12.6)
1990-94	13.1 (13.0)
1995-99	14.0 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-0.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.2 (14.2)	0.5 (12.2)	1.7 (9.8)	1.9 (8.3)	58.3(-41.5)

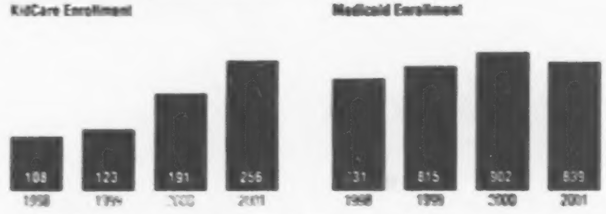
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
52.9 (13.8)	28.6 (20.7)	22.2 (26.4)	18.2 (23.8)	-65.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.0 (7.5)	5.4 (7.8)	7.1 (8.0)	1.4 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Clark County

Clark County had 4,235 children in 2000, compared with 3,916 in 1990, a more than 8 percent increase. This eastern county has its county seat in Marshall. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent.

Positives: Decrease in kids with lead poisoning, most child care homes accept subsidies.

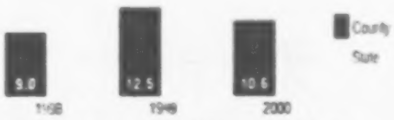
Concerns: Decrease in permanency rate, increase in substitute care rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,890	4,150	6.7%
Black	7	21	200.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	7	75.0%
Asian	N/A	5	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	40	N/A
Hispanic*	18	23	27.8%

Births, 1999: 177

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 17.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 9.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	7.5 (11.1)	0.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

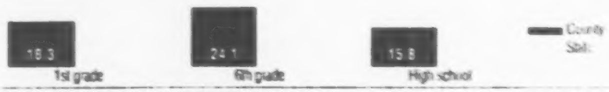
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
47	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	7	7
accept subsidies	2	4	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	21	27	23
accept subsidies	20	24	22
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,004 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.42	$7.53
Annual total	$24,119	$31,792

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,800 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	95	27	12	1	5	-94.7 (-78.1)
Children	197	82	53	18	25	-87.3 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 46.4 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 21.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 25.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
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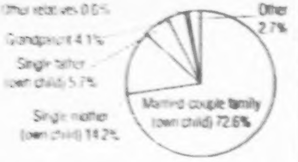
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.5 (12.6)
1990-94	18.1 (13.0)
1995-99	15.4 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
14.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
8.0 (14.2)	8.0 (12.2)	7.5 (9.8)	7.8 (8.3)	-2.5 (-41.5)

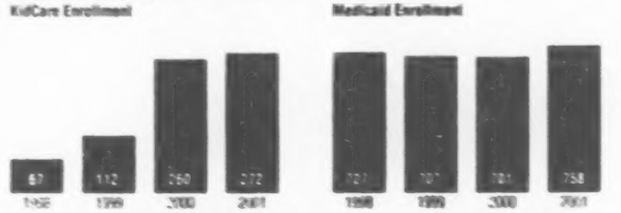
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
8.8 (13.8)	9.4 (20.7)	17.1 (26.4)	18.8 (23.8)	113.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.8 (7.5)	7.4 (7.8)	7.6 (8.0)	31.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Clay County

Clay County's child population numbered 3,678 in 1990 and 3,480 in 2000. The county seat is in Louisville and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.6 percent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

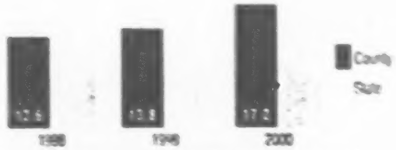
Concerns: Low percent of child support and TANF child support distributed.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,659	3,399	-7.1%
Black	1	8	700.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	13	333.3%
Asian	N/A	26	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	22	N/A
Hispanic*	21	41	95.2%

Births, 1999: 169

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 36.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 26.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	4.7 (11.1)	4.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

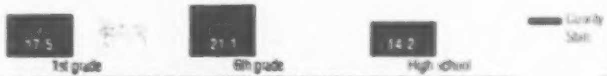
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
63	143	11

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	3
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	19	22	16
accept subsidies	16	20	13
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,504 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.84	$8.93
Annual total	$31,336	$37,724

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.5 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $29,330 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	83	37	11	5	9	-89.2 (-78.1)
Children	205	110	41	26	43	-79.0 (-64.6)

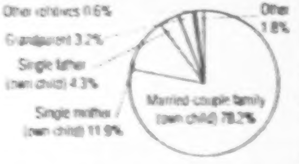
Child Support, FY 2001
Percent of child support distributed: 24.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 0.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 32.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.2 (12.6)
1990-94	10.2 (13.0)
1995-99	10.7 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	16.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.8 (14.2)	3.5 (12.2)	2.4 (9.8)	2.3 (8.3)	-39.5 (-41.5)

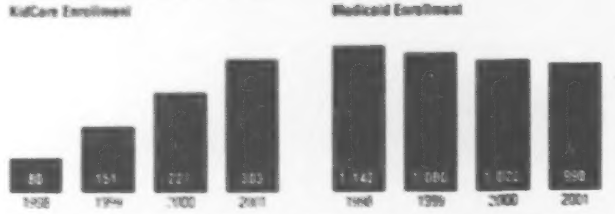
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
11.4 (13.8)	17.8 (20.7)	34.2 (26.4)	25.9 (23.8)	127.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 34

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.2 (11.6)	7.7 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.4 (7.5)	4.8 (7.8)	4.8 (8.0)	9.1 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Clinton County

Clinton County saw a 3.5 percent decrease in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 9,165 to 8,848 children. The county seat is Carlyle and the largest industry is health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.7 percent.

Positives: Low percent of low birth weight babies, high graduation rate.

Concerns: Rising abuse and neglect rates.

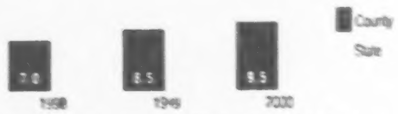
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,977	8,496	-5.4%
Black	11	120	990.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	9	16	77.8%
Asian	N/A	28	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	38	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	107	N/A
Hispanic*	82	161	96.3%

Births, 1999: 402

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *35.7% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	3.8 (11.1)	6.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

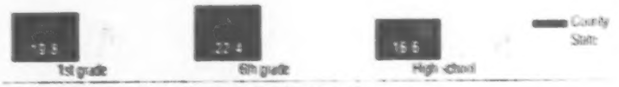
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
49	163	11

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	6	5
accept subsidies	3	5	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	61	66	49
accept subsidies	43	47	34
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,325 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.98	$9.11
Annual total	$31,635	$38,476

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$625 ($776)	93 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $39,651 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	177	115	49	27	20	-88.7 (-78.1)
Children	419	312	170	109	91	-78.3 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	45.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	14.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 19.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Coles County

Coles County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 10,706 to 10,480. Charleston is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, high distribution of TANF child support.

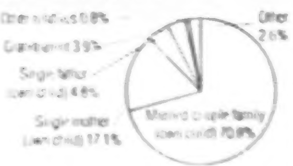
Concerns: Increasing percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	10,333	9,879	-4.4%
Black	198	245	23.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	25	24	-4.0%
Asian	N/A	73	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	100	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	203	N/A
Hispanic*	109	203	86.2%

Births, 1999: 582

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.3 (12.6)
1990-94	15.3 (13.0)
1995-99	15.0 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.7 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.8 (14.2)	9.1 (12.2)	6.9 (9.8)	5.9 (8.3)	-39.8 (-41.5)

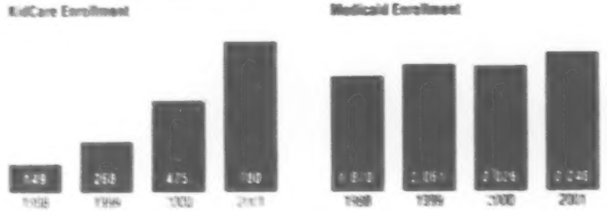
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
28.5 (13.8)	23.5 (20.7)	27.3 (26.4)	28.4 (23.8)	-0.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 44

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.7 (11.6)	11.6 (10.0)	8.5 (8.5)	-12.4 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.6 (7.5)	6.2 (7.8)	7.2 (8.0)	28.6 (6.7)

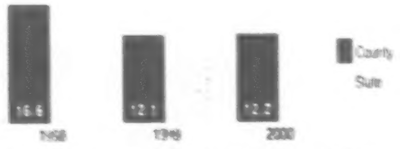
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 12

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -26.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	15.1 (11.1)	8.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

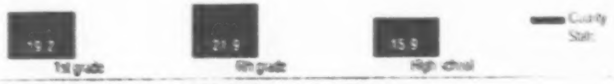
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
102	654	92

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	17	18	16
accept subsidies	13	13	11
are accredited	1	1	1
Licensed homes	107	127	81
accept subsidies	83	105	75
are accredited	3	3	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,854 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.01	$7.77
Annual total	$25,363	$32,812

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$458 ($776)	68 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $35,093 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	326	198	47	24	14	-95.7 (-78.1)
Children	704	473	186	129	99	-85.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

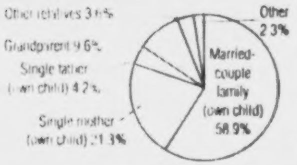
Percent of child support distributed:	43.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	42.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.1 (12.6)
1990-94	14.5 (13.0)
1995-99	14.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
25.4 (14.2)	21.4 (12.2)	16.4 (9.8)	13.3 (8.3)	-47.6 (-41.5)

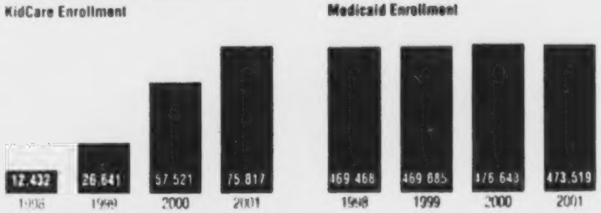
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
10.9 (13.8)	19.1 (20.7)	25.8 (26.4)	22.1 (23.8)	102.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 2,004

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
13.7 (11.6)	12.1 (10.0)	10.0 (8.5)	-27.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.9 (7.5)	9.3 (7.8)	9.2 (8.0)	3.4 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 5,661

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 41

Children of Cook County

Cook County, the state's most populous county, saw a 9 percent increase in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 1,280,045 children to 1,397,953. The largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.7 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in infant mortality.

Concerns: High rate of lead poisoning, high housing costs and low birth weight babies.

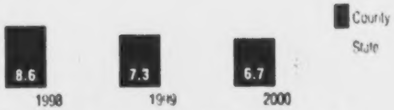
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	661,076	644,202	-2.6%
Black	419,456	450,422	7.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3,027	4,988	64.8%
Asian	N/A	56,852	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	694	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	50,919	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	50,048	N/A
Hispanic*	252,915	382,357	51.2%

Births, 1999: 84,535

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -22.1% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1,471

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 34.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	16.1 (11.1)	13.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

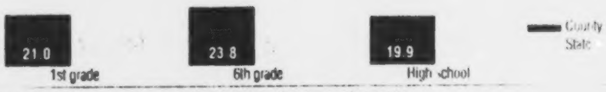
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
20,222	25,379	2,496

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1,369	1,060	1,033
accept subsidies	802	717	700
are accredited	319	180	246
Licensed homes	1,650	2,008	2,103
accept subsidies	1,389	1,759	1,886
are accredited	68	36	24

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $8,524 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$19.03	$10.52
Annual total	$40,189	$44,427

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 22.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $40,181 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	103,576	81,945	58,775	41,282	28,036	-72.9 (-78.1)
Children	260,395	223,215	180,185	140,534	105,740	-59.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	41.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	22.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 60.7 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

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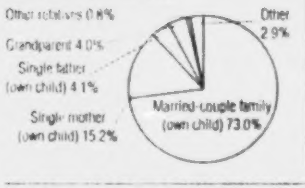
FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.2 (12.6)
1990-94	17.9 (13.0)
1995-99	16.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
24.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.6 (14.2)	1.9 (12.2)	2.4 (9.8)	3.0 (8.3)	15.4 (-41.5)

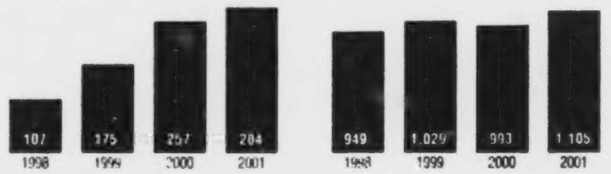
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.2 (13.8)	31.3 (20.7)	33.3 (26.4)	62.5 (23.8)	181.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 34

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	8.6 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.1 (7.5)	5.5 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	21.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 12

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Crawford County

Crawford County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a decrease from 4,823 to 4,663. Robinson is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in October 2001.

Positives: High graduation rate, high permanency placement rate.

Concerns: Low percent of child support distributed, increasing percent of births to teens.

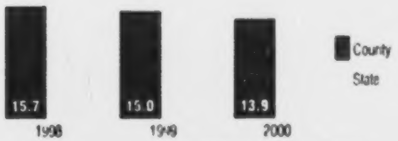
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,748	4,481	-5.6%
Black	36	53	47.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	12	19	58.3%
Asian	N/A	22	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	60	N/A
Hispanic*	38	78	105.3%

Births, 1999: 222

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-11.5% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	1.0 (11.1)	4.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

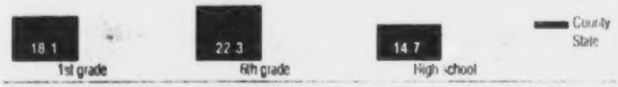
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
46	111	36

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	7	6
accept subsidies	4	6	5
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	22	24	25
accept subsidies	21	22	24
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,658 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 93.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24,021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.0 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,516 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	172	112	24	5	7	-95.9 (-78.1)
Children	359	260	73	40	40	-88.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	27.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	13.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Cumberland County

Cumberland County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, falling from 2,990 to 2,971. Toledo is the county seat. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in October 2001.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, increase in KidCare enrollment.

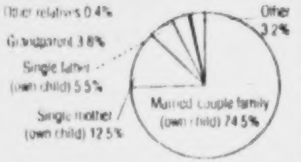
Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,973	2,936	-1.2%
Black	2	7	250.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	7	250.0%
Asian	N/A	5	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	15	N/A
Hispanic*	21	24	14.3%

Births, 1999: 139

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.4 (12.6)
1990-94	10.6 (13.0)
1995-99	13.4 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 17.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.0 (14.2)	2.0 (12.2)	2.0 (9.8)	1.3 (8.3)	30.0 (-41.5)

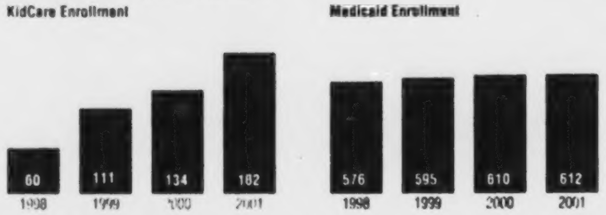
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
33.3 (13.8)	33.3 (20.7)	11.1 (26.4)	44.4 (23.8)	33.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 10

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.1 (7.5)	6.8 (7.8)	7.8 (8.0)	90.2 (6.7)

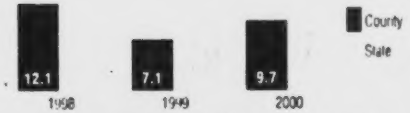
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -19.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.1 (11.1)	1.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

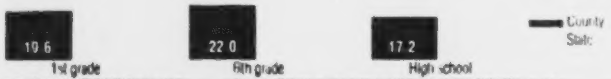
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
44	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	7	6
accept subsidies	3	3	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	18	23	25
accept subsidies	12	18	23
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,027 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.42	$7.53
Annual total	$24,119	$31,792

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.2 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33,612 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	58	32	0	3	1	-98.3 (-78.1)
Children	121	74	14	24	27	-77.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

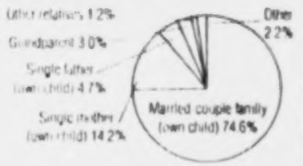
Percent of child support distributed:	53.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	9.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	7.9 (12.6)
1990-94	8.1 (13.0)
1995-99	9.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 21.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.1% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.3 (14.2)	3.5 (12.2)	3.2 (9.8)	3.4 (8.3)	3.0 (-41.5)

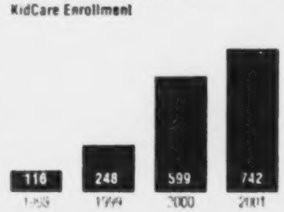
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

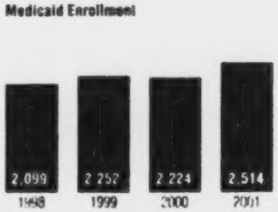
1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
31.1 (13.8)	37.0 (20.7)	31.7 (26.4)	30.2 (23.8)	-2.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 105

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001





Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.7 (11.6)	7.2 (10.0)	5.5 (8.5)	-56.7 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.2 (7.5)	4.5 (7.8)	6.3 (8.0)	21.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 31

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 4

Children of DeKalb County

DeKalb County's child population grew from 16,682 in 1990 to 20,552 in 2000, an increase of more than 20 percent. Sycamore is the county seat. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.2 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.

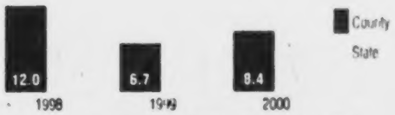
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	15,644	16,156	16.1%
Black	468	818	74.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	27	54	100.0%
Asian	N/A	260	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	11	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	304	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	579	N/A
Hispanic*	684	1,862	172.2%

Births, 1999: 1,083

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -30.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.9 (11.1)	7.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

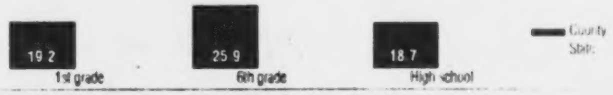
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
104	241	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	32	34	35
accept subsidies	19	21	26
are accredited	2	2	3
Licensed homes	80	98	87
accept subsidies	36	48	55
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,191 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$15.59	$9.27
Annual total	$32,933	$39,178

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$708 ($776)	106 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 10.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $44,758 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	327	191	49	37	30	-90.8 (-78.1)
Children	686	437	175	153	103	-85.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

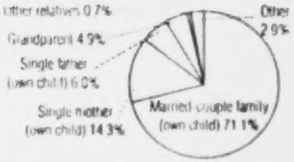
Percent of child support distributed:	50.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	18.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 12.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.7 (12.6)
1990-94	13.4 (13.0)
1995-99	14.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 21.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.4 (14.2)	3.4 (12.2)	4.1 (9.8)	2.7 (8.3)	-38.6 (-41.5)

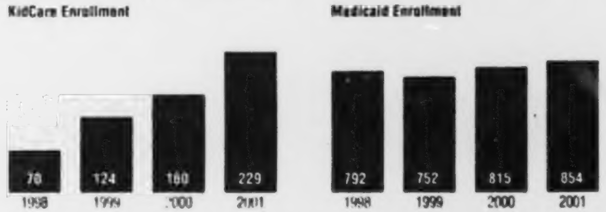
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
20.0 (13.8)	28.0 (20.7)	10.5 (26.4)	61.5 (23.8)	207.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 15

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

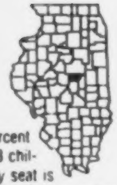
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.0 (7.5)	6.6 (7.8)	8.3 (8.0)	38.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of DeWitt County



DeWitt County experienced about a 3 percent decline in its child population, from 4,253 children in 1990 to 4,132 in 2000. Its county seat is Clinton. The largest industry is utilities and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent.

Positives: High permanency placement rate, decrease in abuse and neglect rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

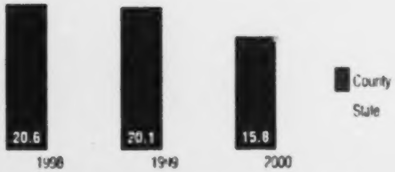
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,214	3,992	-5.3%
Black	8	17	112.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	14	9	-35.7%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	58	N/A
Hispanic*	36	88	144.4%

Births, 1999: 193

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -23.3% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	15.7 (11.1)	15.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

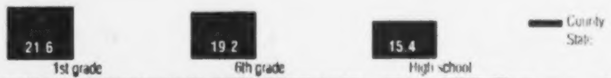
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	140	30

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	4
accept subsidies	3	3	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	21	25	23
accept subsidies	15	18	16
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,776 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.21	$8.28
Annual total	$27,910	$34,956

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.1 (17.5)

***Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000:** $17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,385 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	147	115	51	19	16	-89.1 (-78.1)
Children	337	312	163	89	70	-79.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

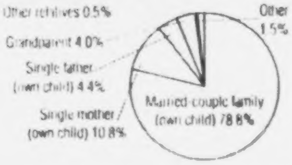
Percent of child support distributed:	55.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	21.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.7 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.5 (12.6)
1990-94	9.8 (13.0)
1995-99	9.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -11.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.4 (14.2)	0.7 (12.2)	1.5 (9.8)	1.7 (8.3)	-29.2 (-41.5)

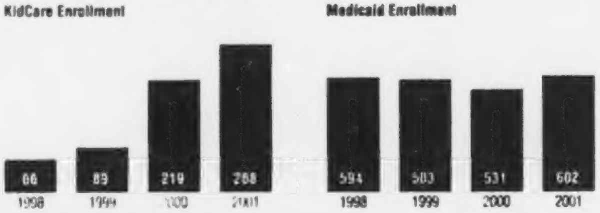
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
33.3 (13.8)	13.3 (20.7)	53.8 (26.4)	9.1 (23.8)	-72.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.4 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.0 (7.5)	5.6 (7.8)	6.1 (8.0)	22.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Douglas County

Douglas County's child population numbered 5,488 in 1990 and 5,379 in 2000. The county seat is in Tuscola and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.2 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, high percent of child support distributed.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

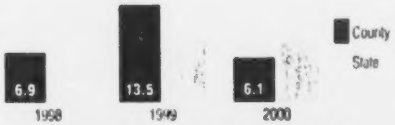
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,421	5,177	-4.5%
Black	6	22	266.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	8	N/A
Asian	N/A	17	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	60	N/A
Hispanic*	117	256	118.8%

Births, 1999: 294

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.6% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 23.2 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.4 (11.1)	6.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

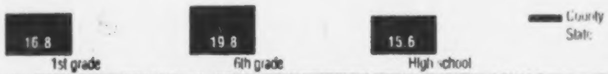
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	5
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	34	37	42
accept subsidies	21	24	23
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,492 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.58	$7.99
Annual total	$26,567	$33,742

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $36,640 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	70	27	19	7	5	-92.9 (-78.1)
Children	164	89	72	42	40	-75.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

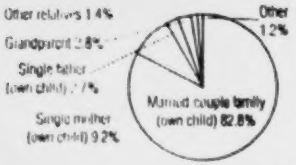
Percent of child support distributed:	48.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	45.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 17.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	3.6 (12.6)
1990-94	3.5 (13.0)
1995-99	4.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 16.9 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.3 (14.2)	1.2 (12.2)	1.0 (9.8)	0.9 (8.3)	-30.8 (-41.5)

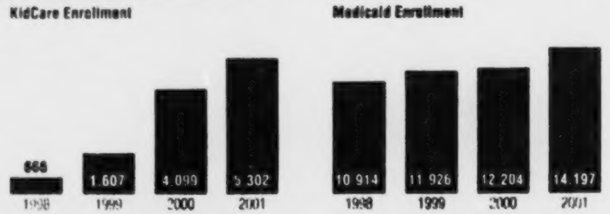
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
16.3 (13.8)	21.7 (20.7)	29.7 (26.4)	32.4 (23.8)	98.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 613

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.2 (11.6)	6.3 (10.0)	6.2 (8.5)	-13.9 (-26.7)

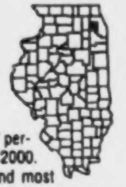
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.8 (7.5)	5.1 (7.8)	6.0 (8.0)	25.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 348

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 8

Children of DuPage County



DuPage County's child population grew 17 percent, from 206,416 in 1990 to 241,411 in 2000. Wheaton is the county seat of the second most populous county. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: Low substitute care rate, low percent of births to teens.

Concerns: High housing costs, large class sizes.

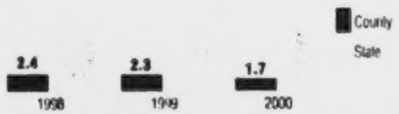
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	164,013	196,196	6.6%
Black	5,284	9,020	70.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	259	477	84.2%
Asian	N/A	19,449	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	43	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	13,272	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	7,078	N/A
Hispanic*	11,751	28,480	142.4%

Births, 1999: 13,427

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -29.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 11
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	5.6 (11.1)	4.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

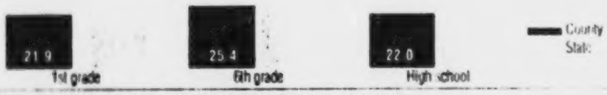
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
427	1,015	227

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	215	224	221
accept subsidies	114	120	128
are accredited	28	29	34
Licensed homes	470	517	394
accept subsidies	169	212	174
are accredited	17	20	12

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,501 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$21.38	$11.69
Annual total	$45,146	$49,380

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 5.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $62,825 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,625	1,039	448	323	193	-88.1 (-78.1)
Children	3,616	2,680	1,462	1,184	911	-74.8 (-64.6)

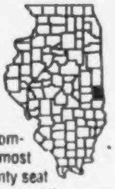
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 41.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 15.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 11.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Edgar County



Edgar County had 4,709 children in 2000, compared with 5,507 in 1990, a decrease of almost 15 percent. This eastern county has its county seat in Paris. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: Sharp decline in TANF caseload, increase in KidCare enrollment.

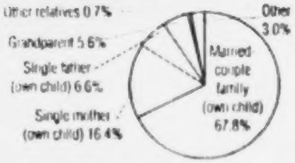
Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies, high number of single parents.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,964	4,605	-7.2%
Black	22	24	9.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	10	7	-30.0%
Asian	N/A	8	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	40	N/A
Hispanic*	28	55	96.4%

Births, 1999: 227

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.6 (12.6)
1990-94	19.2 (13.0)
1995-99	18.3 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	10.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.5 (14.2)	4.7 (12.2)	3.8 (9.8)	3.6 (8.3)	-20.0 (-41.5)

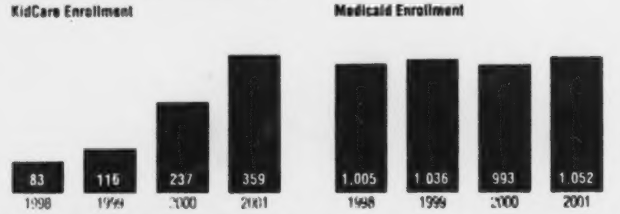
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
30.6 (13.8)	20.7 (20.7)	24.2 (26.4)	34.5 (23.8)	12.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 17

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.9 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.3 (7.5)	6.5 (7.8)	8.8 (8.0)	39.7 (6.7)

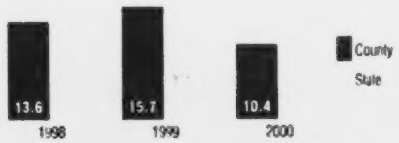
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -23.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	12.8 (11.1)	11.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

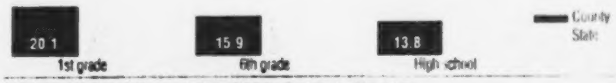
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
59	111	2

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	8	6
accept subsidies	3	4	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	35	47	40
accept subsidies	30	41	36
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,254 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.06	$7.34
Annual total	$23,349	$31,019

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,089 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	155	55	3	2	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	367	186	72	58	61	-83.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

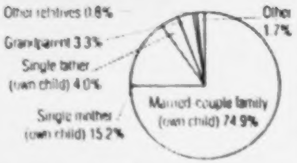
Percent of child support distributed:	39.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	13.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 30.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.0 (12.6)
1990-94	13.3 (13.0)
1995-99	15.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
0.6 (14.2)	1.2 (12.2)	1.2 (9.8)	3.1 (8.3)	416.7 (-41.5)

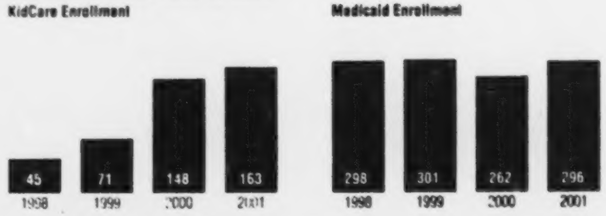
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
100.0 (13.8)	66.7 (20.7)	0.0 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	-100.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 8

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	7.7 (7.8)	6.5 (8.0)	10.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Edwards County

Edwards County saw a 12 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 1,830 children to 1,610. The county seat is Albion and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.5 percent.

Positives: High graduation rate, high percent of child support distributed to TANF cases.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, high child death rate.

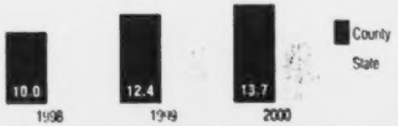
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,810	1,577	-12.9%
Black	2	1	-50.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	0	-100.0%
Asian	N/A	11	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	11	N/A
Hispanic*	17	19	11.8%

Births, 1999: 72

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 37.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 33.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	20.0 (11.1)	17.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

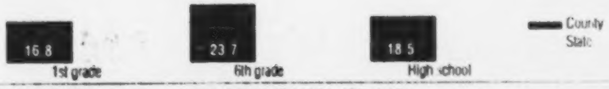
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
23	24	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	2	2
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	7	8	6
accept subsidies	5	5	3
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $4,881 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 92.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Houly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24.021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.2 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $30.874 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	44	27	9	7	1	-97.7 (-78.1)
Children	94	64	20	15	6	-93.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	38.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	69.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.7 (41.5)

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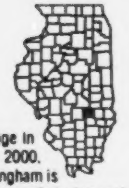
* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Effingham County



Effingham County experienced little change in its child population between 1990 and 2000. with an increase from 9,559 to 9,800. Effingham is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate and infant mortality rate.

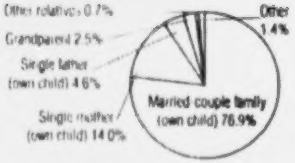
Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens and percent of low birth weight babies.

Child population	**1990**	**2000**	**Change**
White	9,473	9,604	1.4%
Black	8	25	212 5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	18	28	55.6%
Asian	N/A	34	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	69	N/A
Hispanic*	62	95	53.2%

Births, 1999: 488

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.6 (12.6)
1990-94	10.2 (13.0)
1995-99	11.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 36.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.5 (14 2)	2.7 (12.2)	1.5 (9.8)	1.8 (8.3)	-48.6 (-41.5)

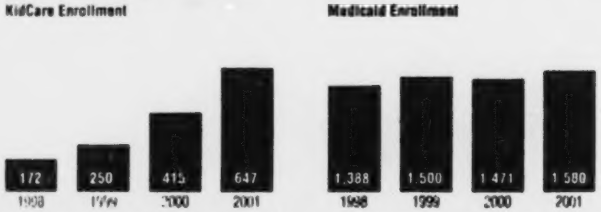
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.4 (13.8)	32.5 (20.7)	52.8 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	-14.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 40

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.9 (11.6)	7.7 (10.0)	5.1 (8.5)	-26.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4 3 (7.5)	5.3 (7.8)	6.6 (8.0)	53.5 (6.7)

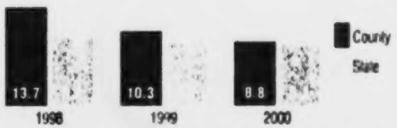
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 19

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -35.8% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	4.8 (11.1)	2.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

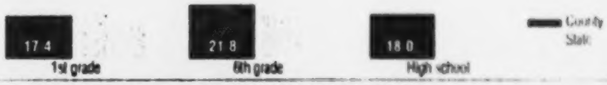
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
117	80	17

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	13	14	13
accept subsidies	8	8	8
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	59	70	63
accept subsidies	45	58	58
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,053 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24,021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,864 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	185	97	12	7	10	-94.6 (-78 1)
Children	405	252	69	58	71	-82.5 (-64 6)

Child Support, FY 2001

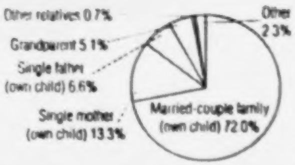
Percent of child support distributed:	38.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	22.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.3 (12.6)
1990-94	17.0 (13.0)
1995-99	17.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 9.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.8 (14.2)	2.5 (12.2)	1.7 (9.8)	1.3 (8.3)	-72.9 (-41.5)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

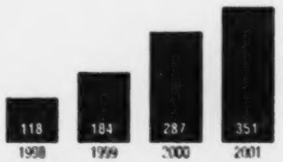
1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
14.7 (13.8)	28.1 (20.7)	45.8 (26.4)	45.5 (23.8)	209.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 24

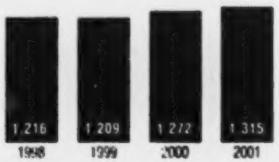
HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment



Medicaid Enrollment



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.5 (11.6)	** (10.0)	8.4 (8.5)	12.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.6 (7.5)	5.8 (7.8)	7.1 (8.0)	7.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 15

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Fayette County

Fayette County experienced little change in its child population between 1990 and 2000, falling from 5,213 to 5,189. Vandalia is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate.

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in infant mortality rate.

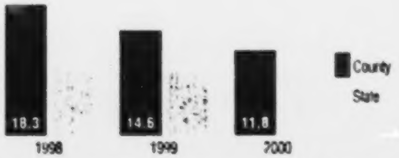
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,187	5,104	-1.6%
Black	4	11	175.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	6	-25.0%
Asian	N/A	6	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	48	N/A
Hispanic*	21	38	81.0%

Births, 1999: 254

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-35.5% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	5.4 (11.1)	3.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

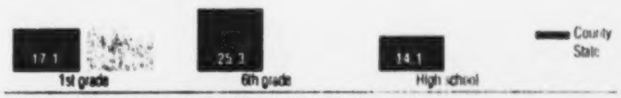
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	185	103

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	5
accept subsidies	3	3	3
are accredited	1	1	2
Licensed homes	28	32	24
accept subsidies	23	27	22
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,390 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	**Two-parent family**
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24,021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 21.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $30,256 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	165	98	33	12	8	-95.2 (-78.1)
Children	366	261	118	61	56	-84.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

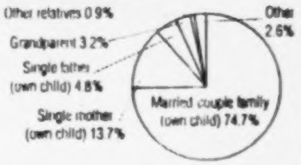
Percent of child support distributed:	37.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	30.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.7 (12.6)
1990-94	10.4 (13.0)
1995-99	11.6 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	33.7 (-0.6)
Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:	4.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.6 (14.2)	2.2 (12.2)	3.0 (9.8)	2.7 (8.3)	-41.3 (-41.5)

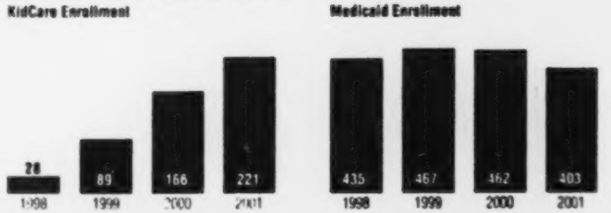
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
25.0 (13.8)	45.8 (20.7)	52.2 (26.4)	46.7 (23.8)	86.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 12

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.4 (7.5)	5.1 (7.8)	7.5 (8.0)	17.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Ford County

Ford County's child population numbered 3,690 in 1990 and 3,674 in 2000. The county seat is Paxton and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, increase in percent of births to teens.

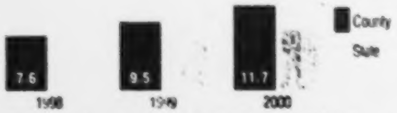
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,646	3,572	-2.0%
Black	15	9	-40.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	5	25.0%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	56	N/A
Hispanic*	29	69	137.9%

Births, 1999: 176

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 53.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.5 (11.1)	10.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

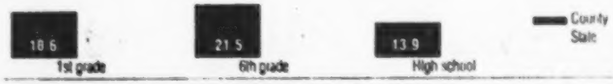
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	5	5
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	34	36	33
accept subsidies	30	31	28
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,731 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.96	$8.61
Annual total	$29,489	$36,385

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$475 ($776)	71 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $36,681 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	72	46	29	11	11	-84.7 (-78.1)
Children	161	108	75	34	36	-77.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	39.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	16.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 19.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total'*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Children of Franklin County

Franklin County experienced a slight decline in its child population from 9,683 children in 1990 to 8,974 in 2000, about a 7 percent drop. Its county seat is Benton. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 7.0 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

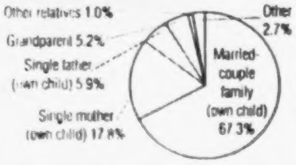
Concerns: High unemployment and abuse and neglect rates, increase in substitute care.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,602	8,801	-8.3%
Black	12	12	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	27	14	-48.1%
Asian	N/A	20	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	77	N/A
Hispanic*	42	103	145.2%

Births, 1999: 465

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.8 (12.6)
1990-94	18.0 (13.0)
1995-99	17.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 2.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.8 (14.2)	3.0 (12.2)	4.0 (9.8)	4.9 (8.3)	28.9 (-41.5)

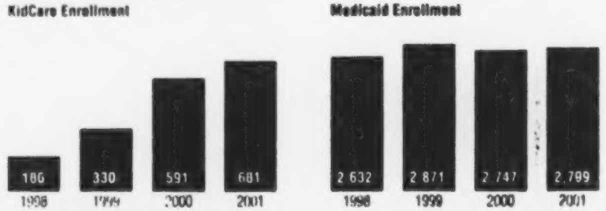
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.2 (13.8)	20.0 (20.7)	14.6 (26.4)	28.3 (23.8)	27.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 43

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.1 (11.6)	12.6 (10.0)	7.9 (8.5)	-13.2 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	6.5 (7.8)	8.7 (8.0)	47.5 (6.7)

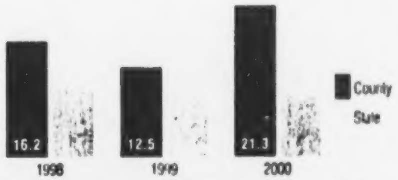
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 13

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 31.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	5.6 (11.1)	6.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

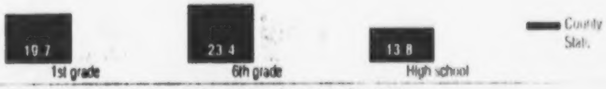
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
148	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	14	13	11
accept subsidies	11	9	7
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	29	36	35
accept subsidies	24	29	21
are accredited	0	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,278 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 28.2 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $25,665 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	566	285	133	40	32	-94.3 (-78.1)
Children	1,185	737	408	274	244	-79.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 40.4 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 29.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 40.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Fulton County

Fulton County saw a 9.6 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 9,304 to 8,415. The county seat is Lewiston and the largest industry is health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.2 percent.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, increase in permanency placement.

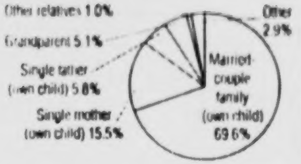
Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,202	8,188	-11.0%
Black	39	49	25.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	20	22	10.0%
Asian	N/A	26	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	3	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	96	N/A
Hispanic*	48	117	143.8%

Births, 1999: 401

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.0 (12.6)
1990-94	15.5 (13.0)
1995-99	15.4 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	18.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
10.5 (14.2)	10.0 (12.2)	8.0 (9.8)	5.5 (8.3)	-47.6 (-41.5)

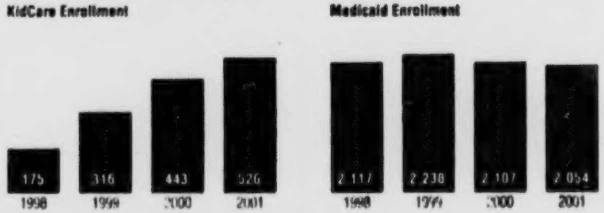
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.5 (13.8)	24.8 (20.7)	31.0 (26.4)	37.5 (23.8)	66.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 29

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.5 (11.6)	4.7 (10.0)	5.8 (8.5)	-31.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.3 (7.5)	6.4 (7.8)	6.6 (8.0)	24.5 (6.7)

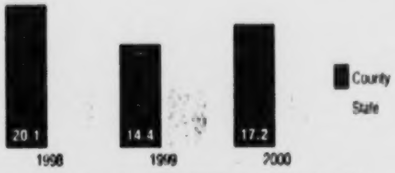
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 11

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -14.4% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 19.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	11.0 (11.1)	14.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

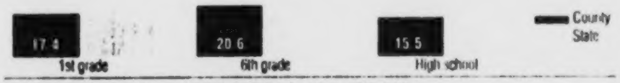
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
152	182	34

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	11	11	10
accept subsidies	4	5	6
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	5	10	13
accept subsidies	5	9	8
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,326 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.09	$8.22
Annual total	$27,653	$34,724

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$407 ($776)	61 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $30.723 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	369	177	56	27	26	-93.0 (-78.1)
Children	783	413	175	121	115	-85.3 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

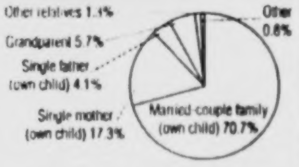
Percent of child support distributed:	57.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	18.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 36.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	17.5 (12.6)
1990-94	20.5 (13.0)
1995-99	16.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
-5.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.1 (14.2)	2.8 (12.2)	2.1 (9.8)	5.6 (8.3)	166.7 (-41.5)

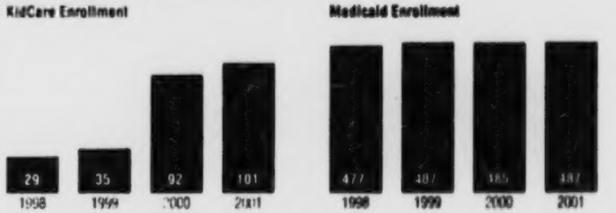
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
66.7 (13.8)	66.7 (20.7)	40.0 (26.4)	12.5 (23.8)	-81.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 13

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.7 (7.5)	5.3 (7.8)	5.9 (8.0)	-11.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Gallatin County

Gallatin County, with the county seat of Shawneetown, experienced a 12.6 percent decline in its child population from 1990 to 2000 from 1,638 to 1,431. The county's largest industry is mining. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed to TANF cases.

Concerns: Increases in substitute care rate and abuse and neglect rate.

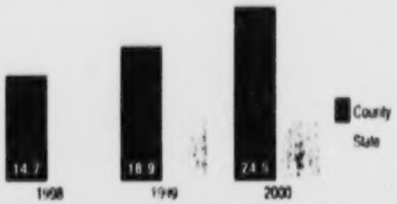
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,618	1,398	-13.6%
Black	10	3	-70.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	5	16	220.0%
Asian	N/A	2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	7	N/A
Hispanic*	5	18	260.0%

Births, 1999: 64

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 66.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 24.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.7 (11.1)	3.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

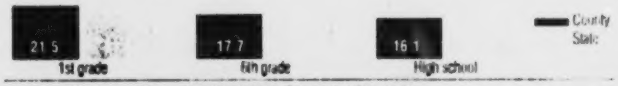
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	33	7

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	3	4	4
accept subsidies	3	4	3
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,529 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 29.6 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $26,278 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	112	45	15	1	1	-99.1 (-78.1)
Children	216	122	57	19	16	-92.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

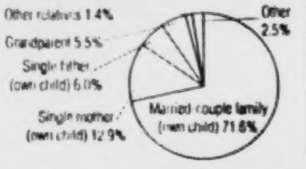
Percent of child support distributed: 36.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 41.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 43.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens	
1985-89	16.9 (12.6)
1990-94	15.6 (13.0)
1995-99	14.7 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-12.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.9 (14.2)	4.8 (12.2)	4.5 (9.8)	5.3 (8.3)	-10.2 (-41.5)

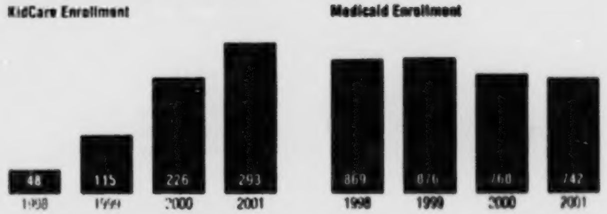
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
12.0 (13.8)	33.3 (20.7)	18.2 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	66.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 15

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
11.7 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.2 (7.5)	6.9 (7.8)	6.7 (8.0)	8.1 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Greene County

Greene County had 3,764 children in 2000, compared with 4,059 in 1990, a decrease of more than 7 percent. This western county has its county seat in Carrollton. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.5 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in percent of births to teens.

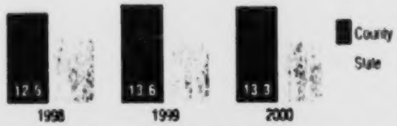
Concerns: High child death rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,019	3,684	-8.3%
Black	9	9	0.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	21	9	-57.1%
Asian	N/A	6	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	43	N/A
Hispanic*	12	30	150.0%

Births, 1999: 177

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** 6.4% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 1
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 33.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	23.1 (11.1)	13.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

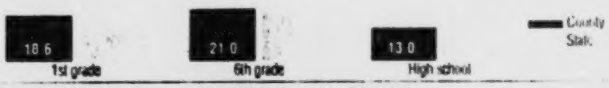
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
57	89	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	2	3
accept subsidies	0	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	15	17	15
accept subsidies	12	14	14
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,301 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Houdy wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24,218	$31,891

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.6 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $29,129 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	121	82	24	4	4	-96.7 (-78.1)
Children	295	235	110	53	40	-86.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001
Percent of child support distributed: 38.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 39.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Grundy County

Grundy County grew from a child population of 8,936 in 1990 to 9,984 in 2000, an increase of almost 12 percent. Morris is the county seat, utilities is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, low abuse and neglect rate.

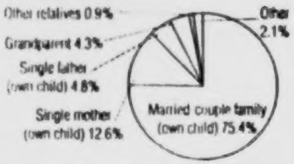
Concerns: Low percentage of child support distributed to TANF recipients.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,772	9,569	9.1%
Black	8	24	200.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	24	84.6%
Asian	N/A	28	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	155	N/A
Hispanic*	284	647	127.8%

Births, 1999: 503

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.8 (12.6)
1990-94	11.4 (13.0)
1995-99	10.9 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 12.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.7 (14.2)	1.9 (12.2)	1.6 (9.8)	1.1 (8.3)	-35.3 (-41.5)

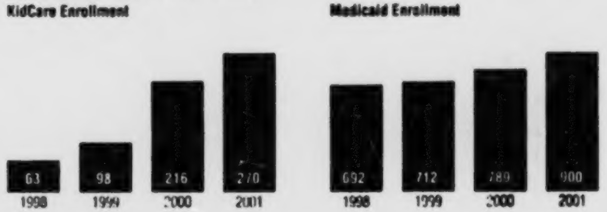
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
25.0 (13.8)	5.9 (20.7)	18.2 (26.4)	30.0 (23.8)	20.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 21

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.9 (11.6)	4.8 (10.0)	9.6 (8.5)	7.9 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.5 (7.5)	4.4 (7.8)	6.0 (8.0)	33.3 (6.7)

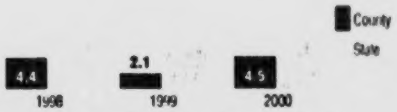
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 20

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 2.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.1 (11.1)	3.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

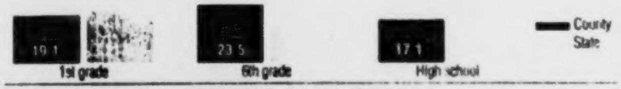
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	100	45

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	10	11	11
accept subsidies	5	7	6
are accredited	0	0	1
Licensed homes	20	22	17
accept subsidies	13	15	11
are accredited	0	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,491 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$16.55	$9.75
Annual total	$34,951	$41,195

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$645 ($776)	96 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 7.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $50,255 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	124	51	9	8	8	-93.5 (-78.1)
Children	252	124	55	36	45	-82.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 39.8 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 0.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 12.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Hamilton County

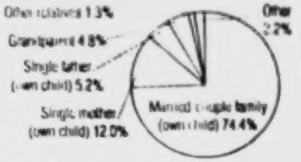
Hamilton County experienced little change in its child population between 1990 and 2000, with an increase from 2.043 to 2,069. McLeansboro is the county seat, the largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate was 5 0 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Low percent of teens who gave birth.

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.2 (12.6)
1990-94	14.5 (13.0)
1995-99	13.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -12.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 1.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.8 (14.2)	3.4 (12.2)	1.9 (9.8)	4.4 (8.3)	-8.3 (-41.5)

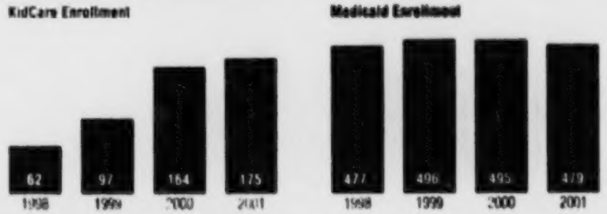
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
14.3 (13.8)	36.4 (20.7)	25.0 (26.4)	8.3 (23.8)	-42.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 9

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.6 (7.5)	5.0 (7.8)	8.2 (8.0)	7.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

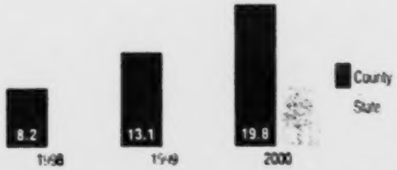
Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,035	2,011	-1.2%
Black	2	24	1,100.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	8	N/A
Asian	N/A	1	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	155	N/A
Hispanic*	284	647	127.8%

Births, 1999: 93

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 141.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 28.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	13.3 (11.1)	13.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

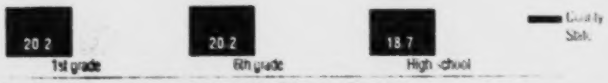
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
36	80	13

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	3
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	3	3	2
accept subsidies	3	3	2
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,895 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25.620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 21.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $27,994 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	78	36	21	10	3	-96.2 (-78.1)
Children	183	107	76	52	37	-79.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	31.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	24.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 32.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parantheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Hancock County

Hancock County saw a 10 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 5,486 children to 4,950 children. The county seat is Carthage and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.6 percent.

Positives: High graduation rate, decrease in percent of births to teens.

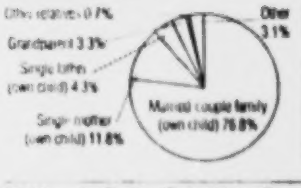
Concerns: Low percent of child support distributed to TANF recipients.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,449	4,846	-11.1%
Black	12	18	50.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	9	13	44.4%
Asian	N/A	12	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	44	N/A
Hispanic*	18	42	133.3%

Births, 1999: 218

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.0 (12.6)
1990-94	11.0 (13.0)
1995-99	10.9 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -0.9 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.3 (14.2)	6.1 (12.2)	4.9 (9.8)	5.1 (8.3)	-3.8 (-41.5)

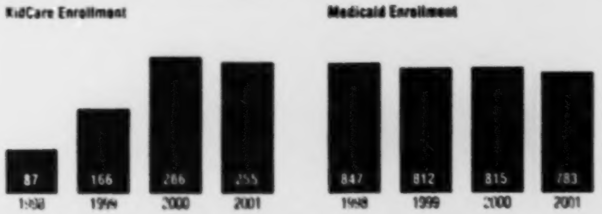
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.1 (13.8)	25.0 (20.7)	45.9 (26.4)	16.1 (23.8)	-30.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 10

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.7 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.9 (7.5)	4.9 (7.8)	5.8 (8.0)	18.4 (6.7)

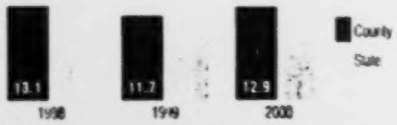
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -1.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 5

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 25.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	15.9 (11.1)	13.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

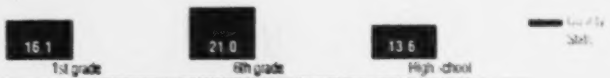
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
30	168	5

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	8	9	7
accept subsidies	4	5	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	61	71	68
accept subsidies	52	65	62
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,299 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 92.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24,218	$31,891

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.4 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $35,162 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	140	60	25	18	7	-95.0 (-78.1)
Children	292	162	95	75	64	-78.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 30.8 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 6.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 30.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*

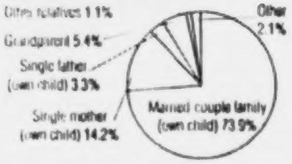
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	22.8 (12.6)
1990-94	17.6 (13.0)
1995-99	21.6 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-5.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.1 (14.2)	2.0 (12.2)	5.1 (9.8)	4.1 (8.3)	-32.8 (-41.5)

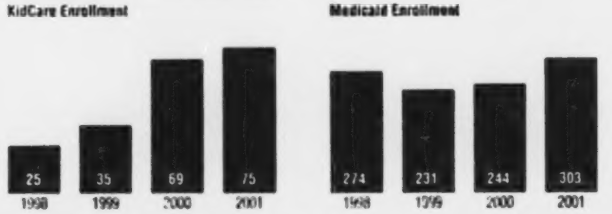
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
30.0 (13.8)	50.0 (20.7)	0.0 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	-33.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 5

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.1 (7.5)	3.3 (7.8)	4.5 (8.0)	-50.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: –

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Hardin County

The child population in Hardin County dropped from 1,231 in 1990 to 979 in 2000. Elizabethtown is the county seat of the second-smallest county. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and unemployment in October 2001 was 4.7 percent.

Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies, low child death rate.

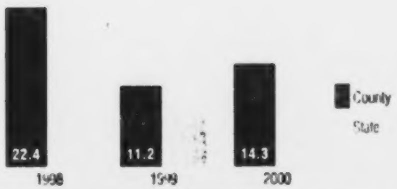
Concerns: High percent of births to teens, low percent of child support distributed.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,214	946	-22.1%
Black	1	8	700.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	5	0	-100.0%
Asian	N/A	10	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	12	N/A
Hispanic*	10	12	20.0%

Births, 1999: 51

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -36.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 8.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	8.1 (11.1)	22.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

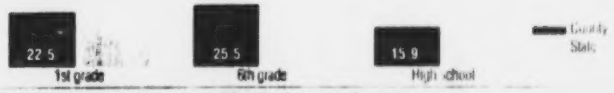
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
65	20	8

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1	1	1
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	2	3	3
accept subsidies	2	3	2
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,580 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 28.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $24,285 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	58	15	3	1	1	-98.3 (-78.1)
Children	130	47	11	6	11	-91.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	26.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	0.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 49.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

134

135

Children of Henderson County

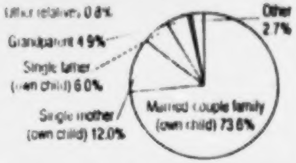
Henderson County had 1,897 children in 2000, compared with 2,070 children in 1990, a decrease of more than 8 percent. Its county seat is Oquawka. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent.

Positives: Decrease in low birth weight babies, increase in permanency placement rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.3 (12.6)
1990-94	12.7 (13.0)
1995-99	15.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 47.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.7 (14.2)	4.2 (12.2)	3.7 (9.8)	4.2 (8.3)	-10.6 (-41.5)

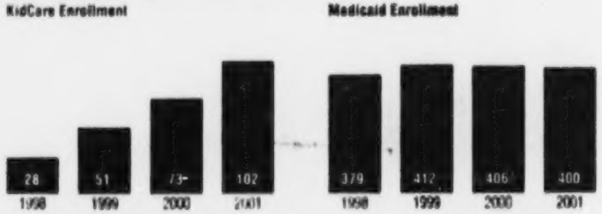
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
9.1 (13.8)	20.0 (20.7)	27.3 (26.4)	25.0 (23.8)	174.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 7

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.8 (7.5)	4.6 (7.8)	5.6 (8.0)	-17.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

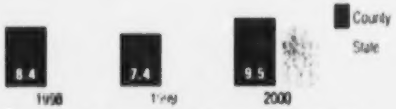
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,046	1,854	-9.4%
Black	6	15	150.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	2	-84.6%
Asian	N/A	3	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	21	N/A
Hispanic*	20	24	20.0%

Births, 1999: 75

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 13.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.2 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	9.6 (11.1)	10.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

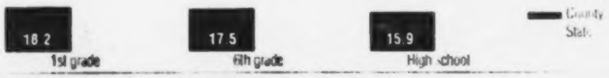
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
17	59	21

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1	1	2
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	10	12	8
accept subsidies	9	9	8
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,989 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 81.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.25	$7.86
Annual total	$25,876	$33,198

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33,363 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	67	34	17	8	8	-88.1 (-78.1)
Children	152	98	62	40	38	-75.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 44.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 30.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Henry County

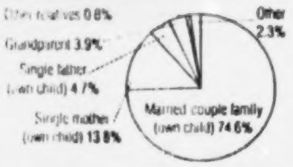
Henry County saw a 6 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 13,755 children to 12,908 children. The county seat is Cambridge and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.7 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate and percent of births to teens.

Concerns: High percent of low birth weight babies.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.4 (12.6)
1990-94	12.2 (13.0)
1995-99	11.6 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-6.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.5 (14.2)	4.0 (12.2)	4.6 (9.8)	3.5 (8.3)	-22.2 (-41.5)

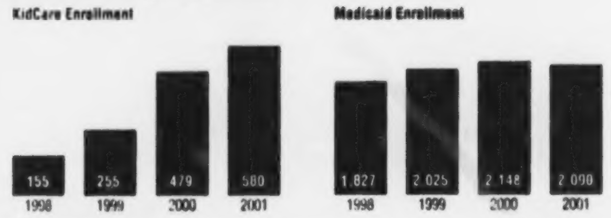
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
14.5 (13.8)	23.3 (20.7)	24.4 (26.4)	31.1 (23.8)	114.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 23

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.0 (11.6)	5.6 (10.0)	6.3 (8.5)	-21.3 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.7 (7.5)	5.5 (7.8)	6.2 (8.0)	31.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 30

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

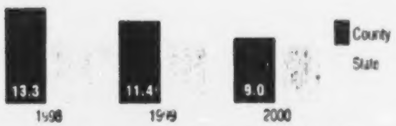
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	13,286	12,088	-9.0%
Black	264	214	-18.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	11	12	9.1%
Asian	N/A	42	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	51	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	281	N/A
Hispanic*	349	647	85.4%

Births, 1999: 602

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -32.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	20.5 (11.1)	12.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

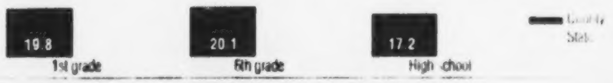
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
102	312	47

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	8	10	10
accept subsidies	6	5	4
are accredited	0	0	1
Licensed homes	59	83	76
accept subsidies	42	64	55
are accredited	1	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,292 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.93	$8.17
Annual total	$27,306	$34,507

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$502 ($776)	75 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,644 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	348	192	93	75	57	-83.6 (-78.1)
Children	792	528	318	260	240	-69.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	46.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	25.4 (24.1)

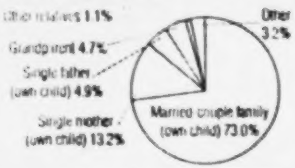
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

138

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.3 (12.6)
1990-94	12.9 (13.0)
1995-99	13.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 32.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.8% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.0 (14.2)	3.9 (12.2)	4.1 (9.8)	2.9 (8.3)	-27.5 (-41.5)

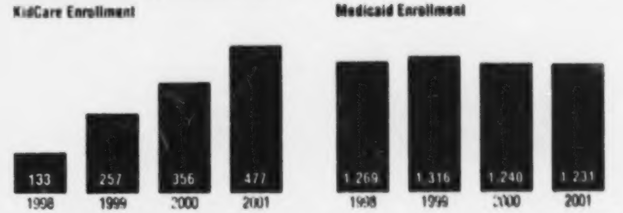
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
19.4 (13.8)	21.6 (20.7)	12.8 (26.4)	46.2 (23.8)	138.1 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 26

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.5 (11.6)	8.6 (10.0)	6.2 (8.5)	-27.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.2 (7.5)	5.9 (7.8)	6.6 (8.0)	6.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 18

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Iroquois County

Iroquois County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 7,971 to 7,959. Watseka is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.

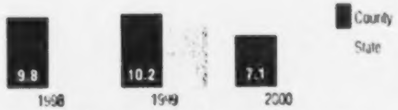
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	7,716	7,428	-3.7%
Black	53	104	96.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	17	15	-11.8%
Asian	N/A	34	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	118	N/A
Hispanic*	292	545	86.6%

Births, 1999: 365

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -27.6% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.0 (11.1)	3.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

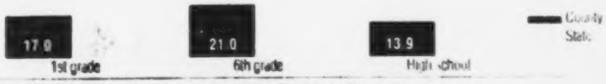
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
52	228	63

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	8	7
accept subsidies	5	5	5
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	64	68	71
accept subsidies	37	41	43
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,569 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.58	$7.99
Annual total	$26,567	$33,742

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.2 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $34,287 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	186	98	43	26	37	-80.1 (-78.1)
Children	454	315	172	122	137	-69.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

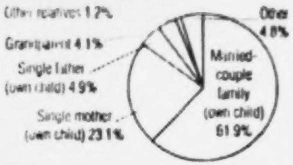
Percent of child support distributed:	43.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	17.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.9 (12.6)
1990-94	12.7 (13.0)
1995-99	13.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
15.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.8% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.6 (14.2)	5.7 (12.2)	5.1 (9.8)	4.5 (8.3)	-2.2 (-41.5)

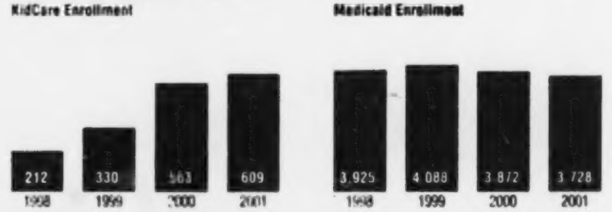
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
31.3 (13.8)	21.2 (20.7)	26.2 (26.4)	34.5 (23.8)	10.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 40

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.9 (11.6)	9.5 (10.0)	10.9 (8.5)	22.5 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.6 (7.5)	7.0 (7.8)	8.3 (8.0)	48.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 20

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Jackson County

Jackson County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, falling from 11,600 to 11,505. Murphysboro is the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate was 2.9 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Low unemployment, low percent of teens who gave birth.

Concerns: Increase in low birth weight babies, high and increasing infant mortality rate.

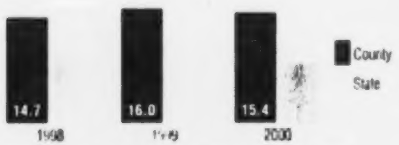
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,345	8,416	-9.9%
Black	1,817	2,184	20.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	15	53	253.3%
Asian	N/A	268	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	7	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	313	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	394	N/A
Hispanic*	282	381	35.1%

Births, 1999: 705

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 4.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 4
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 25.2 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.1 (11.1)	4.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

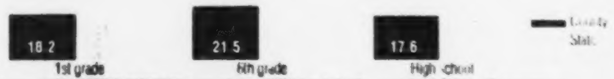
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
205	774	305

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	23	23	23
accept subsidies	20	20	19
are accredited	2	0	1
Licensed homes	35	44	34
accept subsidies	25	33	27
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,201 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.37	$7.91
Annual total	$26,133	$33,392

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$421 ($776)	63 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 28.3 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $27,109 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,016	831	482	226	148	-85.4 (-78.1)
Children	2,112	1,806	1,219	723	493	-76.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

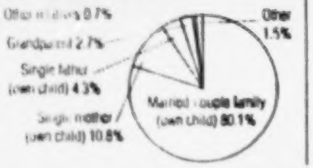
Percent of child support distributed:	34.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	18.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 42.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.1 (12.6)
1990-94	12.6 (13.0)
1995-99	10.4 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-14.2 (-0.6)
Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:	2.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
7.6 (14.2)	5.3 (12.2)	5.7 (9.8)	4.2 (8.3)	-44.7 (-41.5)

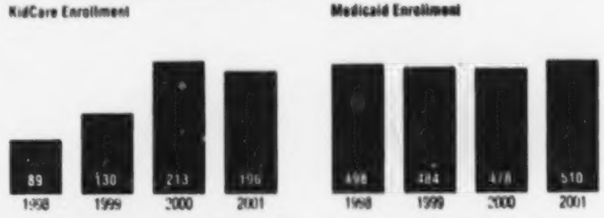
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
4.8 (13.8)	20.0 (20.7)	11.8 (26.4)	38.9 (23.8)	710.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 8

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	15.2 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.3 (7.5)	5.2 (7.8)	7.0 (8.0)	62.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Jasper County

Jasper County saw a 12.6 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 2,998 to 2,620. The county seat is Newton and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 8.3 percent.

Positives: Sharp decline in TANF caseload, decrease in percent of births to teens.

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

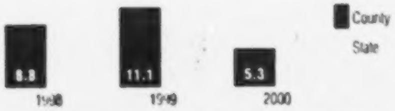
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,987	2,584	-13.5%
Black	1	5	400.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	1	-66.7%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	11	N/A
Hispanic*	8	21	162.5%

Births, 1999: 111

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -39.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	8.1 (11.1)	9.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

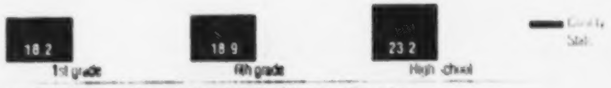
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	36	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	3	3
accept subsidies	0	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	23	24	21
accept subsidies	22	23	20
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,891 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24,021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,578 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	41	17	3	2	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	93	48	20	10	10	-89.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

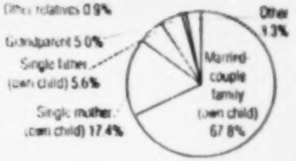
Percent of child support distributed:	22.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	1.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.7 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.9 (12.6)
1990-94	17.2 (13.0)
1995-99	16.5 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 10.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
7.5 (14.2)	8.3 (12.2)	8.5 (9.8)	8.0 (8.3)	6.7 (-41.5)

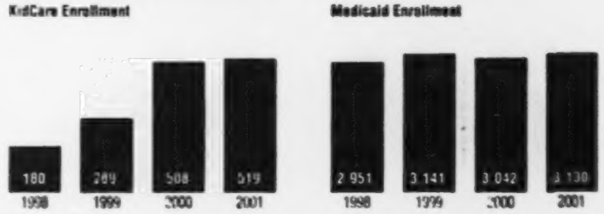
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
32.4 (13.8)	15.5 (20.7)	30.4 (26.4)	28.1 (23.8)	-13.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 43

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
11.1 (11.6)	5.0 (10.0)	6.9 (8.5)	-37.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.5 (7.5)	7.2 (7.8)	6.2 (8.0)	-4.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 28

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Jefferson County

Jefferson County's child population numbered 9,947 in 1990 and 9,691 in 2000. The county seat is in Mount Vernon and the largest industry is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate and percent of low birth weight babies.

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in abuse and neglect rate.

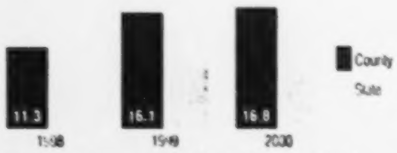
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,000	8,471	-5.9%
Black	865	853	-1.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	140	21	-85.0%
Asian	N/A	47	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	46	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	238	N/A
Hispanic*	58	165	184.5%

Births, 1999: 446

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 48.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	5.2 (11.1)	3.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

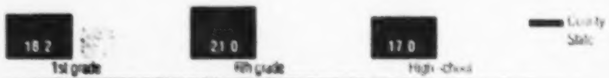
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
216	82	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	9	9	9
accept subsidies	8	8	9
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	37	44	46
accept subsidies	37	44	45
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,812 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.88	$7.74
Annual total	$25,099	$32,711

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$403 ($776)	60 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 25.1 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,850 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	595	369	123	66	32	-94.6 (-78.1)
Children	1,406	1,016	517	360	252	-82.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	33.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	13.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 36.9 (41.5)

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N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
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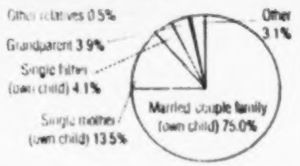
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.3 (12.6)
1990-94	11.9 (13.0)
1995-99	10.9 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 17.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.1 (14.2)	0.7 (12.2)	1.1 (9.8)	0.5 (8.3)	-54.5 (-41.5)

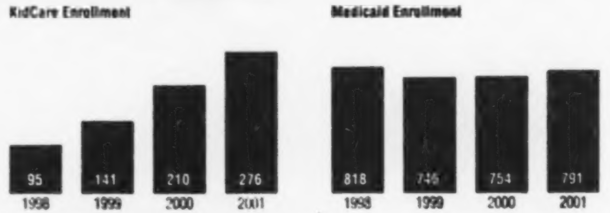
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
58.3 (13.8)	25.0 (20.7)	50.0 (26.4)	77.8 (23.8)	33.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 12

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.3 (11.6)	9.7 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

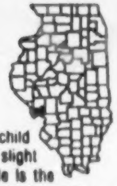
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.5 (7.5)	5.6 (7.8)	5.3 (8.0)	17.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Jersey County



Jersey County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 5,508 to 5,504. Jerseyville is the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in October 2001.

Positives: High permanency placement rate, high percent of child support distributed.

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, increase in percent of births to teens.

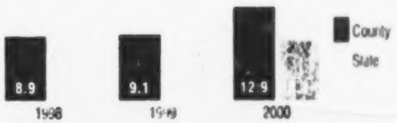
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,424	5,348	-1.4%
Black	54	56	3.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	11	13	18.2%
Asian	N/A	16	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	64	N/A
Hispanic*	41	52	26.8%

Births, 1999: 249

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 44.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 28.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	3.9 (11.1)	3.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

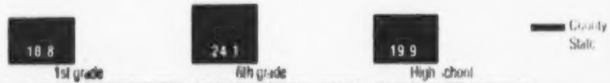
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
20	168	21

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	6	5
accept subsidies	4	4	2
are accredited	0	0	1
Licensed homes	28	33	24
accept subsidies	22	27	19
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,299 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.84	$8.23
Annual total	$27,120	$34,780

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$625 ($776)	93 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,772 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	134	71	10	2	3	-97.8 (-78.1)
Children	285	190	59	28	23	-91.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	45.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	51.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.1 (41.5)

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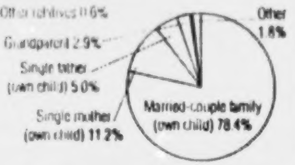
FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	7.5 (12.6)
1990-94	7.2 (13.0)
1995-99	9.0 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 18.7 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.7 (14.2)	2 3 (12 2)	2.3 (9.8)	2.1 (8.3)	-22 2 (-41.5)

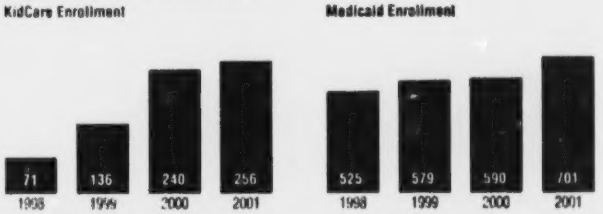
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes— Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
38.7 (13.8)	11.1 (20.7)	13.3 (26.4)	21.4 (23.8)	-44 7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 16

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.8 (11 6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4 3 (7.5)	5.2 (7.8)	4.8 (8.0)	11 6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: –

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Jo Daviess County

Jo Daviess County experienced a decline in its child population from 5,716 children in 1990 to 5,171 in 2000, nearly 10 percent. Its county seat is Galena. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, decrease in permanency placement rate.

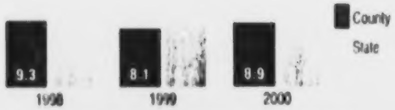
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,686	5,054	-11.1%
Black	8	15	87 5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1	6	500.0%
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	49	N/A
Hispanic*	43	106	146.5%

Births, 1999: 232

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -4.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.7 (11.1)	7.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

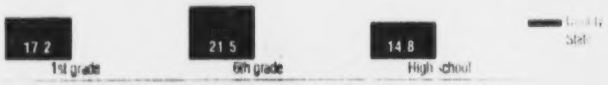
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
18	210	10

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	4	3
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	27	29	21
accept subsidies	26	27	18
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,115 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.19	$8.26
Annual total	$27,851	$34,903

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 11.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37.575 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	33	22	4	5	8	-75.8 (-78 1)
Children	85	59	23	24	32	-62 4 (-64 6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	43 6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	34.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 18.7 (41 5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
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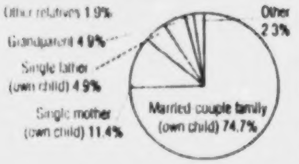
FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.1 (12.6)
1990-94	13.9 (13.0)
1995-99	13.2 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	8.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.7 (14.2)	4.2 (12.2)	3.8 (9.8)	1.7 (8.3)	-63.8 (-41.5)

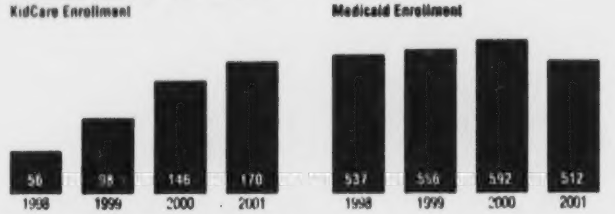
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
31.6 (13.8)	8.3 (20.7)	25.0 (26.4)	45.5 (23.8)	44.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.8 (7.5)	6.8 (7.8)	6.6 (8.0)	13.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Johnson County

Johnson County had 2,357 children in 2000, compared with 2,248 children in 1990, an increase of about 5 percent. This southern county's county seat is in Vienna. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

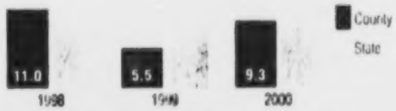
Concerns: Small increases in percent of births to teens and low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	2,213	2,278	2.9%
Black	11	17	54.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	12	200.0%
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	37	N/A
Hispanic*	22	49	122.7%

Births, 1999: 140

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -15.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	2.3 (11.1)	5.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

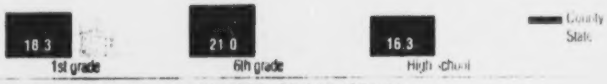
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
73	116	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	1	1	2
accept subsidies	0	0	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	8	9	5
accept subsidies	7	9	5
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,645 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 22.5 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $30,621 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	97	48	8	8	1	-99.0 (-78.1)
Children	203	147	55	36	26	-87.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

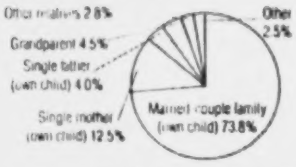
Percent of child support distributed:	43.0 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	53.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.8 (12.6)
1990-94	11.5 (13.0)
1995-99	11.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -5.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.1 (14.2)	3.5 (12.2)	3.3 (9.8)	2.8 (8.3)	-31.7 (-41.5)

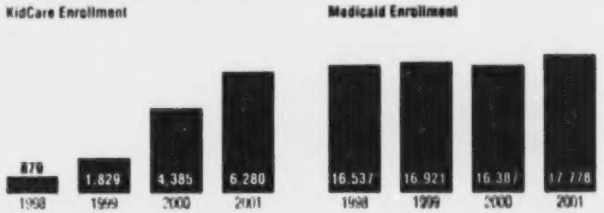
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.8 (13.8)	28.9 (20.7)	26.4 (26.4)	27.9 (23.8)	17.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 400

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.7 (11.6)	8.7 (10.0)	7.5 (8.5)	-29.9 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.2 (7.5)	6.4 (7.8)	6.4 (8.0)	3.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 209

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 5

Children of Kane County

Kane County's child population grew from 94,525 in 1990 to 122,488 in 2000, nearly 30 percent. Geneva is the county seat of the fifth most populous county. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.5 percent.

Positives: Increases in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: High housing costs, high number of gun-related deaths, high lead poisoning rate.

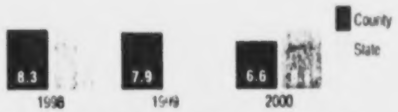
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	75,543	89,862	19.0%
Black	7,614	9,047	18.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	190	436	129.5%
Asian	N/A	2,100	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	43	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,626	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	4,460	N/A
Hispanic*	17,625	37,078	110.4%

Births, 1999: 7,359

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -20.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 35

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	10.7 (11.1)	9.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

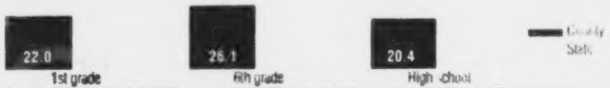
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
631	1,347	192

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	82	85	87
accept subsidies	50	53	64
are accredited	7	9	11
Licensed homes	166	182	141
accept subsidies	67	83	75
are accredited	2	5	5

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,560 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$20.83	$11.92
Annual total	$43,984	$50,351

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $53,337 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	2,199	1,298	505	252	184	-91.6 (-78.1)
Children	5,986	4,158	2,172	1,527	1,238	-79.3 (-64.6)

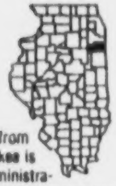
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	34.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	14.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Kankakee County



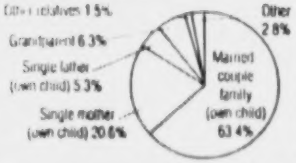
Kankakee County's child population rose from 27,090 in 1990 to 28,139 in 2000. Kankakee is the county seat. Biggest industries are administration, support, waste management and remediation services. Unemployment was 4.7 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality and percent of births to teens.

Concerns: High lead poisoning rate.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	17.7 (12.6)
1990-94	17.5 (13.0)
1995-99	16.1 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -9.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
11.1 (14.2)	10.9 (12.2)	9.1 (9.8)	8.7 (8.3)	-21.6 (-41.5)

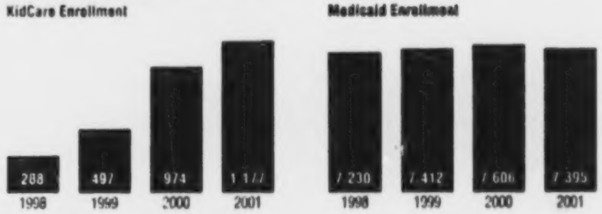
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
15.0 (13.8)	22.4 (20.7)	26.0 (26.4)	26.5 (23.8)	76.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 109

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
14.8 (11.6)	11.0 (10.0)	8.0 (8.5)	-45.9 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.7 (7.5)	7.5 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	-3.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 102

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

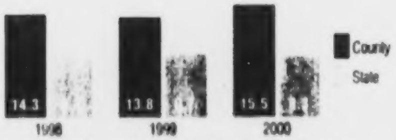
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	20,695	20,227	-2.3%
Black	5,751	6,001	4.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	32	51	59.4%
Asian	N/A	179	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	241	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	743	N/A
Hispanic*	836	1,952	133.5%

Births, 1999: 1,493

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 8.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 6

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	14.7 (11.1)	13.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

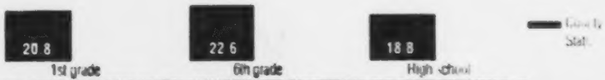
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
381	563	70

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	32	32	31
accept subsidies	28	28	27
are accredited	0	0	2
Licensed homes	141	166	156
accept subsidies	119	146	135
are accredited	1	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,097 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$16.30	$9.63
Annual total	$34,433	$40,677

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$616 ($776)	92 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,436 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,584	1,156	624	262	96	-93.9 (-78.1)
Children	3,911	3,327	2,211	1,293	741	-81.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	38.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	21.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.9 (41.5)

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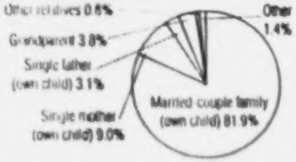
* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.2 (12.6)
1990-94	8.0 (13.0)
1995-99	7.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -11.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.4 (14.2)	1.2 (12.2)	1.3 (9.8)	1.5 (8.3)	7.1 (-41.5)

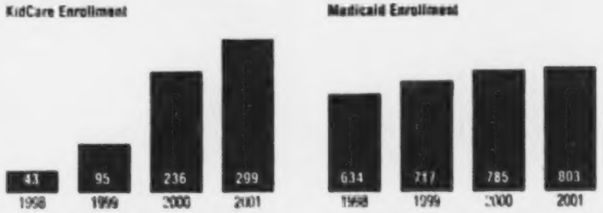
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
40.6 (13.8)	48.6 (20.7)	17.6 (26.4)	38.9 (23.8)	-4.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 28

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.1 (11.6)	5.5 (10.0)	6.0 (8.5)	-15.5 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.8 (7.5)	4.5 (7.8)	5.4 (8.0)	12.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 39

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

Children of Kendall County

Kendall County experienced a more than 35 percent increase in its child population, from 11,793 in 1990 to 16,090 in 2000. Its county seat is Yorkville. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: Low percent of births to teens, high percent of TANF child support distributed.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, decrease in permanency placement rate.

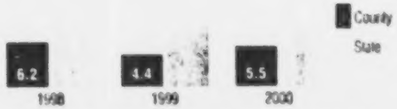
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	11,240	14,543	29.4%
Black	85	246	189.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	26	43	65.4%
Asian	N/A	148	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	87	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	401	N/A
Hispanic*	736	1,669	126.8%

Births, 1999: 801

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	2.1 (11.1)	3.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

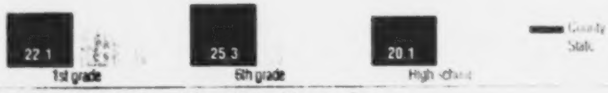
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	138	12

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	10	12	13
accept subsidies	5	6	6
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	38	43	39
accept subsidies	23	25	23
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,871 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$17.82	$10.39
Annual total	$37,629	$43,873

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$795 ($776)	119 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 5.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $58,694 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	125	71	29	12	12	-90.4 (-78.1)
Children	260	168	86	59	54	-79.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	49.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	86.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 6.5 (41.5)

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* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

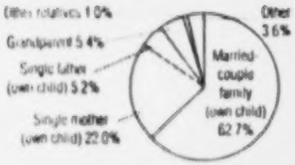
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.9 (12.6)
1990-94	14.7 (13.0)
1995-99	15.0 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 7.9 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
11.1 (14.2)	9.1 (12.2)	9.2 (9.8)	8.5 (8.3)	-23.4 (-41.5)

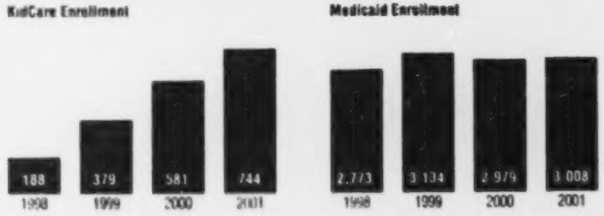
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
18.8 (13.8)	26.7 (20.7)	18.8 (26.4)	24.0 (23.8)	27.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 39

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.4 (11.6)	9.7 (10.0)	5.7 (8.5)	-32.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.7 (7.5)	6.8 (7.8)	6.4 (8.0)	-4.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 24

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Knox County

Knox County, with the county seat of Galesburg, experienced an 8.9 percent decline in its child population, from 13,480 in 1990 to 12,284 in 2000. The largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Small increase in percent of births to teens.

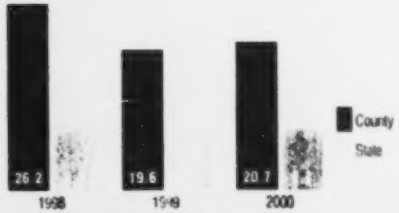
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	12,421	10,664	-14.1%
Black	728	856	17.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	28	28	0.0%
Asian	N/A	58	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	466	N/A
Hispanic*	498	615	23.5%

Births, 1999: 655

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -21.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.1 (11.1)	8.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

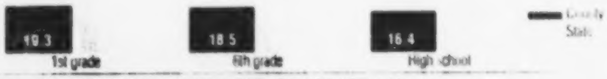
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
147	321	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	9	13	11
accept subsidies	8	6	6
are accredited	0	0	1
Licensed homes	63	86	66
accept subsidies	37	62	53
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,683 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.26	$7.86
Annual total	$25,885	$33,206

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33,536 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	542	351	163	109	49	-91.0 (-78.1)
Children	1,203	897	552	422	270	-77.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 54.7 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 21.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Lake County

Lake County saw a 33 percent increase in its child population, from 142,472 in 1990 to 189,441 in 2000. County seat of the third-largest county is Waukegan. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: Comparatively high child care accreditation, increase in KidCare enrollment.

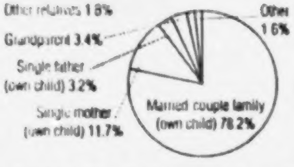
Concerns: High housing costs, high number of gun-related deaths.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	120,347	144,321	19.9%
Black	11,503	15,349	33.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	305	516	69.2%
Asian	N/A	7,007	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	65	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,112	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	6,200	N/A
Hispanic*	14,011	34,541	146.5%

Births, 1999: 10,617

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.4 (12.6)
1990-94	8.4 (13.0)
1995-99	8.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -2.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.0 (14.2)	3.6 (12.2)	3.1 (9.8)	2.6 (8.3)	-35.0 (-41.5)

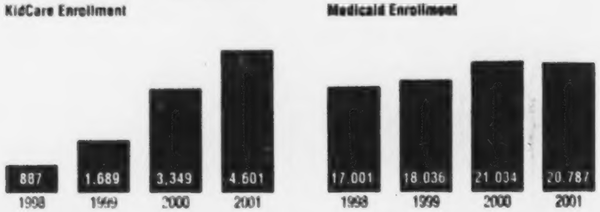
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
17.0 (13.8)	23.1 (20.7)	24.7 (26.4)	32.1 (23.8)	88.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 791

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.7 (11.6)	6.8 (10.0)	5.7 (8.5)	-41.2 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	6.1 (7.8)	6.5 (8.0)	10.2 (6.7)

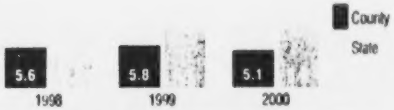
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 257

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 12

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -8.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 19

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	3.0 (11.1)	3.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

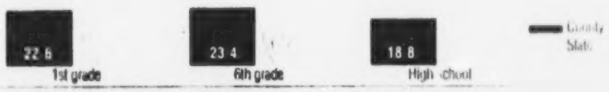
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
658	1,501	229

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	164	169	161
accept subsidies	89	87	88
are accredited	25	23	28
Licensed homes	271	289	290
accept subsidies	152	179	212
are accredited	10	7	3

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,923 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$20.31	$11.65
Annual total	$42,904	$49,202

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 8.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $63,354 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	2,476	1,413	777	470	295	-88.1 (-78.1)
Children	6,339	4,301	2,894	2,030	1,506	-76.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	42.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	15.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.7 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of LaSalle County

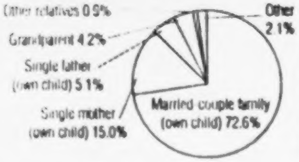
LaSalle County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight increase from 27,194 to 28,100. Ottawa is the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, decrease in infant mortality rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.8 (12.6)
1990-94	11.9 (13.0)
1995-99	12.6 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	16.9 (-0.6)
Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999:	4.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.7 (14.2)	6.2 (12.2)	6.0 (9.8)	5.3 (8.3)	-7.0 (-41.5)

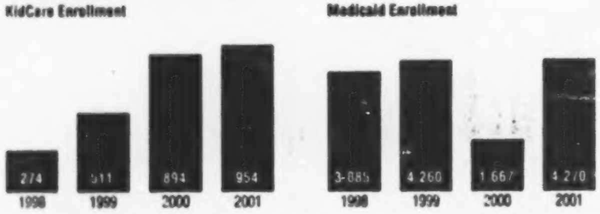
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
25.8 (13.8)	25.0 (20.7)	30.8 (26.4)	31.0 (23.8)	20.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 83

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.7 (11.6)	7.5 (10.0)	6.6 (8.5)	-24.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.5 (7.5)	5.9 (7.8)	6.1 (8.0)	10.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 45

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

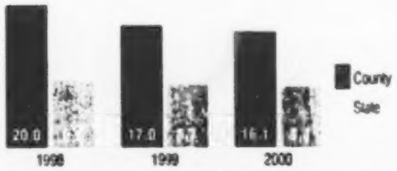
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	26,184	26,185	0.0%
Black	274	360	31.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	66	56	-15.2%
Asian	N/A	160	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	9	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	203	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	607	N/A
Hispanic*	1,361	2,246	65.0%

Births, 1999: 1,350

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -19.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	6.0 (11.1)	5.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

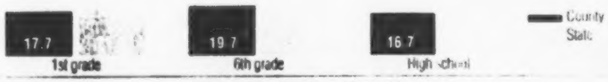
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
316	343	86

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	27	27	27
accept subsidies	13	15	16
are accredited	0	1	2
Licensed homes	50	69	61
accept subsidies	39	50	38
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,665 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.76	$8.52
Annual total	$29,064	$36,002

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$519 ($776)	78 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,439 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	762	305	84	56	35	-95.4 (-78.1)
Children	1,684	813	337	270	200	-88.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

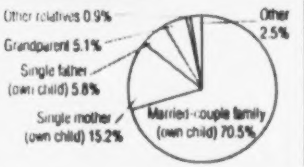
Percent of child support distributed:	43.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	23.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 24.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.2 (12.6)
1990-94	16.2 (13.0)
1995-99	17.7 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	16.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.8 (14.2)	7.4 (12.2)	5.4 (9.8)	4.0 (8.3)	-16.7 (-41.5)

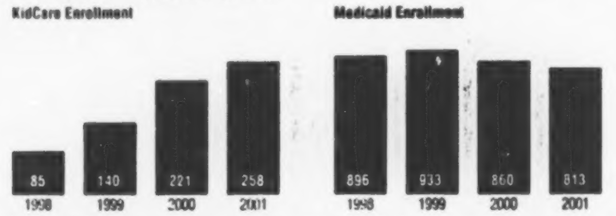
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
33.3 (13.8)	20.0 (20.7)	17.9 (26.4)	45.2 (23.8)	35.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 27

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.8 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

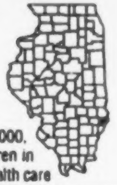
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.2 (7.5)	7.7 (7.8)	6.7 (8.0)	-6.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Lawrence County



Lawrence County had 3,508 children in 2000, nearly 8 percent less than the 3,795 children in 1990. The county seat is Lawrenceville. Health care and social assistance is the largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent.

Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies.

Concerns: Low graduation rate, increase in percent of births to teens.

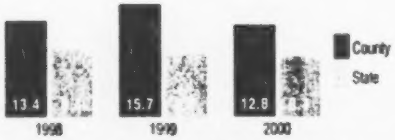
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,733	3,402	-8.9%
Black	46	26	-43.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	5	6	20.0%
Asian	N/A	5	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	55	N/A
Hispanic*	15	60	300.0%

Births, 1999: 191

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -4.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 28.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	3.9 (11.1)	5.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

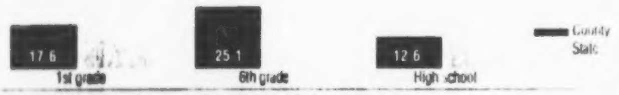
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
68	60	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	4
accept subsidies	3	3	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	17	18	15
accept subsidies	15	15	15
are accredited	1	1	1

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,849 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 77.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24.021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 21.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $28.505 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	117	86	40	8	4	-96.6 (-78.1)
Children	251	211	125	48	38	-84.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	38.0 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	18.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.6 (41.5)

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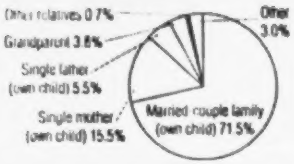
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.0 (12.6)
1990-94	11.7 (13.0)
1995-99	11.8 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	18.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.3 (14.2)	4.9 (12.2)	5.3 (9.8)	6.4 (8.3)	20.8 (-41.5)

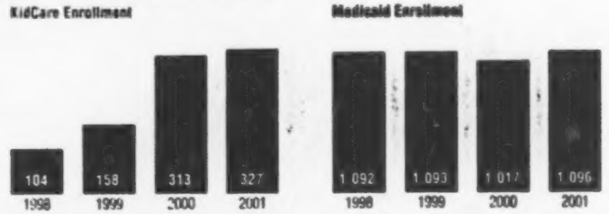
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
17.7 (13.8)	39.3 (20.7)	19.2 (26.4)	23.4 (23.8)	32.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 44

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.5 (11.6)	7.8 (10.0)	8.2 (8.5)	-13.7 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.9 (7.5)	4.8 (7.8)	6.2 (8.0)	26.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 15

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Lee County

Lee County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 8,915 to 8,727. Dixon is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 3.8 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, increase in substitute care rate.

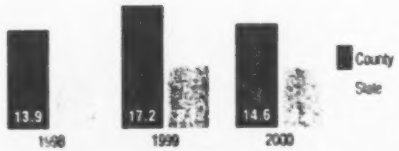
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,573	8,250	-3.8%
Black	146	158	8.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	21	5	-76.2%
Asian	N/A	60	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	189	N/A
Hispanic*	275	366	33.1%

Births, 1999: 352

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 5.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.0 (11.1)	10.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

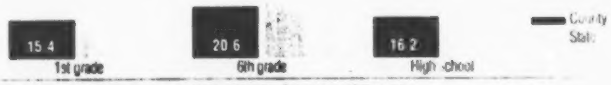
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
73	84	2

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	13	13	14
accept subsidies	9	11	12
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	26	41	39
accept subsidies	15	25	26
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,681 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.15	$8.25
Annual total	$27,772	$34,831

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$420 ($776)	63 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.4 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,947 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	146	93	16	7	10	-93.2 (-78.1)
Children	374	259	106	64	79	-78.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	45.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	19.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 21.2 (41.5)

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N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Livingston County

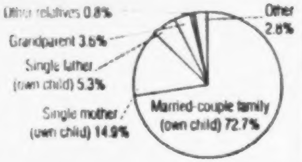
Livingston County had 9,920 children in 2000, compared with 9,811 children in 1990, a slight 1.1 percent increase. Its county seat is Pontiac. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.3 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate.

Concerns: Low distribution of TANF child support, increase in abuse and neglect rate.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.3 (12.6)
1990-94	11.0 (13.0)
1995-99	12.5 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 34.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.0 (14.2)	7.9 (12.2)	7.0 (9.8)	5.9 (8.3)	-1.7 (-41.5)

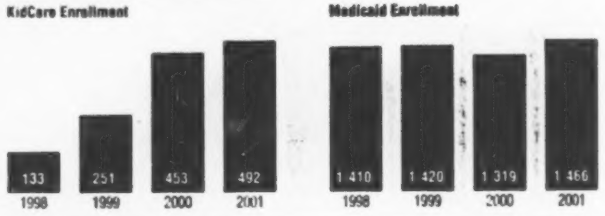
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
30.6 (13.8)	29.7 (20.7)	18.1 (26.4)	37.9 (23.8)	23.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 30

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.6 (11.6)	6.9 (10.0)	5.6 (8.5)	-26.3 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	5.5 (7.8)	6.0 (8.0)	1.7 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 13

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

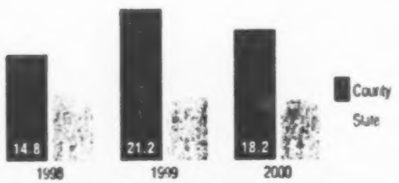
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,585	9,428	-1.6%
Black	57	145	154.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	16	19	18.8%
Asian	N/A	27	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	47	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	155	N/A
Hispanic*	232	347	49.6%

Births, 1999: 457

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 23.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.5 (11.1)	6.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

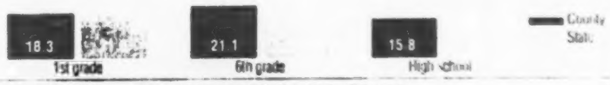
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
78	342	18

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	6	5
accept subsidies	5	5	4
are accredited	1	1	0
Licensed homes	41	52	49
accept subsidies	32	38	35
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,262 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.19	$8.70
Annual total	$29,966	$36,742

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$450 ($776)	67 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 13.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $41,414 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	177	78	39	24	7	-96.0 (-78.1)
Children	440	264	150	116	57	-87.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 48.5 (39.5)

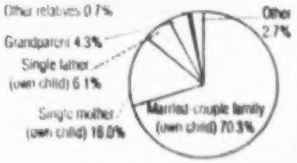
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 9.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.5 (12.6)
1990-94	15.3 (13.0)
1995-99	13.8 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	31.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.5 (14.2)	8.2 (12.2)	7.5 (9.8)	6.6 (8.3)	-30.5 (-41.5)

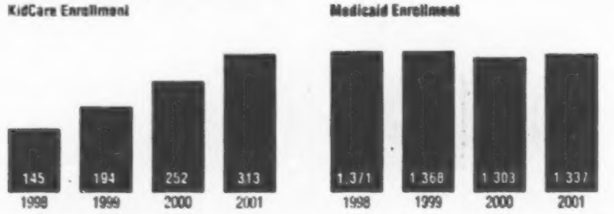
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.6 (13.8)	30.5 (20.7)	20.6 (26.4)	34.8 (23.8)	47.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.1 (11.6)	6.6 (10.0)	7.2 (8.5)	18.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.0 (7.5)	7.6 (7.8)	6.7 (8.0)	34.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 16

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Logan County

Logan County saw a 7 percent decrease in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 7,332 children to 6,829 children. The county seat is Lincoln and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.8 percent.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, decrease in substitute care rate.

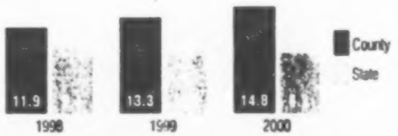
Concerns: Increase in infant mortality, increase in low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	7,167	6,521	-9.0%
Black	8	135	1,587.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	11	6	-45.5%
Asian	N/A	34	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	44	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	93	N/A
Hispanic*	68	99	45.6%

Births, 1999: 333

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 24.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	8.1 (11.1)	7.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

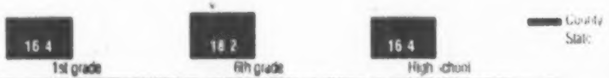
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
66	77	17

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	8	7	6
accept subsidies	4	4	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	30	30	29
accept subsidies	24	23	19
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,289 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.84	$8.11
Annual total	$27,120	$34,242

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$434 ($776)	65 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,223 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	178	69	10	5	5	-97.2 (-78.1)
Children	376	187	62	46	50	-86.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

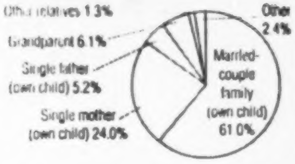
Percent of child support distributed:	50.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	6.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.5 (12.6)
1990-94	18.3 (13.0)
1995-99	19.0 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	15.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
15.1 (14.2)	12.3 (12.2)	9.1 (9.8)	8.7 (8.3)	-42.4 (-41.5)

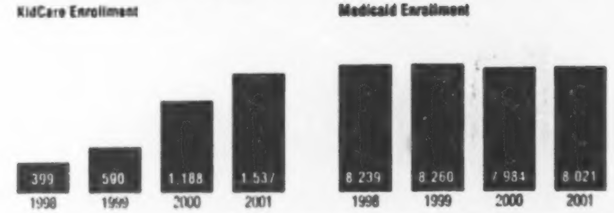
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
18.1 (13.8)	29.4 (20.7)	31.7 (26.4)	26.1 (23.8)	44.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 109

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
11.9 (11.6)	9.5 (10.0)	10.0 (8.5)	-16.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.2 (7.5)	7.7 (7.8)	9.1 (8.0)	26.4 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 119

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Macon County

Macon County had 28,218 children in 2000, compared with 30,407 children in 1990, a decrease of 7 percent. Its county seat is Decatur. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.3 percent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement.

Concerns: High infant mortality and lead poisoning rates.

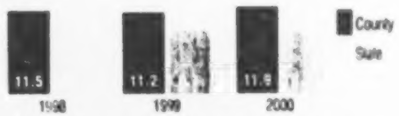
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	24,499	21,030	-14.2%
Black	5,574	5,786	3.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	40	48	20.0%
Asian	N/A	181	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	176	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	950	N/A
Hispanic*	202	410	103.0%

Births, 1999: 1,528

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 3.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 15

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	19.5 (11.1)	11.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

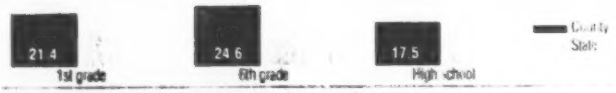
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
378	477	42

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	40	42	37
accept subsidies	30	32	27
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	94	113	108
accept subsidies	47	59	59
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,450 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.38	$8.37
Annual total	$28,254	$35,364

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$475 ($776)	71 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.2 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,653 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,975	1,526	786	447	226	-88.6 (-78.1)
Children	4,537	3,962	2,472	1,757	1,217	-73.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	52.0 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	24.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.4 (41.5)

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* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
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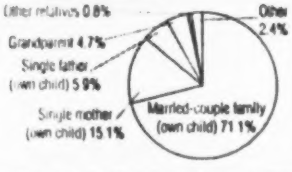
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens	
1985-89	13.9 (12.6)
1990-94	14.9 (13.0)
1995-99	15.2 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	9.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.3 (14.2)	2.1 (12.2)	2.2 (9.8)	2.5 (8.3)	-24.2 (-41.5)

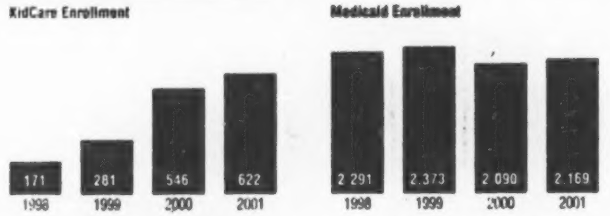
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.1 (13.8)	33.0 (20.7)	28.3 (26.4)	21.3 (23.8)	-11.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 47

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.2 (11.6)	7.4 (10.0)	4.4 (8.5)	-52.2 (-26.7)

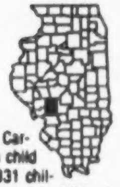
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.7 (7.5)	6.4 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	29.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 19

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Macoupin County



Macoupin County, with the county seat of Carlinville, experienced a 2 percent decline in child population from 1990 to 2000, from 12,331 children to 12,059 children. The largest industry is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.2 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

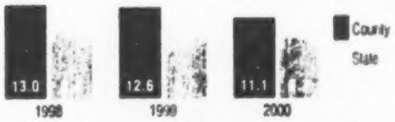
Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate and increase in low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	12,129	11,719	-3.4%
Black	136	146	7.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	22	25	13.6%
Asian	N/A	35	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	119	N/A
Hispanic*	67	119	77.6%

Births, 1999: 579

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-14.6% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 1
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.2 (11.1)	6.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

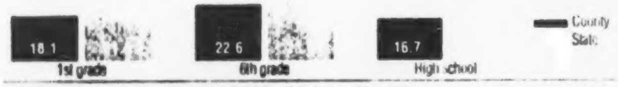
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
158	380	44

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	14	15	11
accept subsidies	8	7	5
are accredited	2	1	0
Licensed homes	33	37	45
accept subsidies	23	27	26
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,232 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.07	$7.79
Annual total	$25,501	$32,916

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.9 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33,934 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	481	244	36	4	2	-99.6 (-78.1)
Children	1,072	663	189	132	97	-91.0 (-64.6)

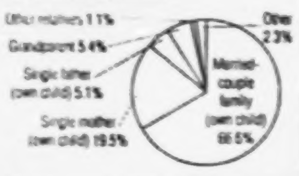
Child Support, FY 2001
Percent of child support distributed: 50.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 15.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.4 (12.6)
1990-94	14.5 (13.0)
1995-99	14.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -1.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1998: 4.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.5 (14.2)	5.9 (12.2)	5.4 (9.8)	5.2 (8.3)	-20.0 (-41.5)

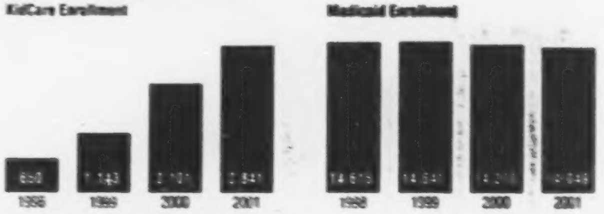
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.4 (13.8)	26.4 (20.7)	28.3 (26.4)	30.9 (23.8)	26.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 202

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.8 (11.6)	8.3 (10.0)	7.8 (8.5)	-20.4 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.8 (7.5)	6.8 (7.8)	7.7 (8.0)	13.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 53

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 7

Children of Madison County

Madison County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, falling slightly from 63,748 to 64,476. Edwardsville is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Increase in accredited child care centers, rising KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Number of gun-related deaths, high lead poisoning rates.

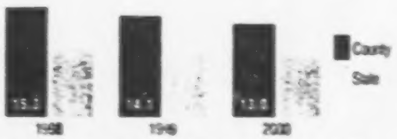
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	57,002	55,298	-3.0%
Black	5,831	6,676	14.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	194	175	-9.8%
Asian	N/A	359	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	6	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	434	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,403	N/A
Hispanic*	941	1,441	53.1%

Births, 1998: 3,252

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -15.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 10

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 16.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	10.7 (11.1)	10.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

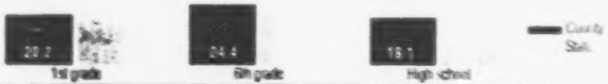
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
780	1,063	297

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	73	84	83
accept subsidies	63	75	75
are accredited	4	4	6
Licensed homes	184	213	185
accept subsidies	147	172	166
are accredited	4	6	7

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,057 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$15.42	$9.30
Annual total	$32,577	$39,280

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$625 ($776)	93 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $39,405 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	3,506	2,548	1,434	954	698	-80.1 (-78.1)
Children	7,997	6,370	4,285	3,181	2,437	-69.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	41.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	14.6 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Marion County

Marion County saw a 4 percent decline in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 11,079 children to 10,631 children. The county seat is Salem and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 11 percent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate.

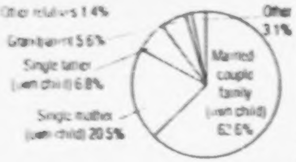
Concerns: Very high unemployment, high abuse and neglect rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	10,972	9,643	-12.1%
Black	550	573	4.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	24	24	0.0%
Asian	N/A	73	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	7	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	102	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	254	N/A
Hispanic*	111	161	45.0%

Births, 1999: 534

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.8 (12.6)
1990-94	17.1 (13.0)
1995-99	18.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.2 (14.2)	8.5 (12.2)	9.0 (9.8)	10.0 (8.3)	61.3 (-41.5)

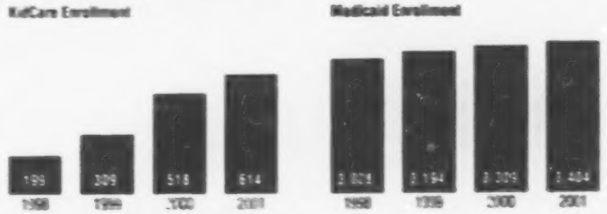
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
10.2 (13.8)	21.9 (20.7)	32.4 (26.4)	31.1 (23.8)	204.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 74

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.7 (11.6)	6.2 (10.0)	8.1 (8.5)	-16.5 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.5 (7.5)	7.6 (7.8)	7.3 (8.0)	12.3 (6.7)

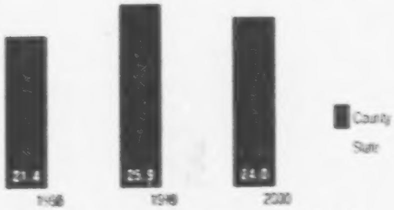
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 35

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 12.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.0 (11.1)	4.8 (9.4)

EDUCATION

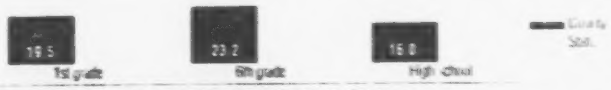
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
217	40	2

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	12	14	13
accept subsidies	9	11	9
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	46	70	56
accept subsidies	46	69	53
are accredited	1	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,094 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 80.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.60	$8.00
Annual total	$26,607	$33,778

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $30,867 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	562	432	187	124	92	-83.6 (-78.1)
Children	1,369	1,168	613	462	386	-71.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	41.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	29.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 37.4 (41.5)

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* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Marshall County

Marshall County's child population numbered 3,234 in 1990 and 3,097 in 2000. The county seat is in Lacon and the largest industry in the county is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate

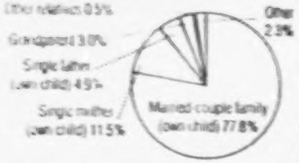
Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,207	2,989	-6.8%
Black	3	29	866.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	9	12.5%
Asian	N/A	13	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	47	N/A
Hispanic*	34	58	70.6%

Births, 1999: 126

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.1 (12.6)
1990-94	10.9 (13.0)
1995-99	10.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.3 (14.2)	1.0 (12.2)	1.0 (9.8)	0.6 (8.3)	-53.8 (-41.5)

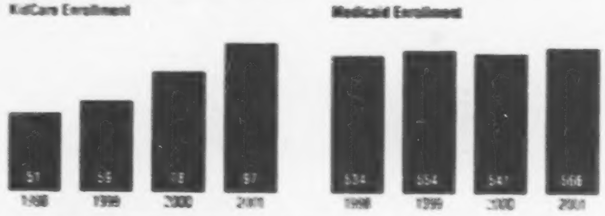
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
50.0 (13.8)	16.7 (20.7)	20.0 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	-100.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 6

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.2 (7.5)	5.7 (7.8)	6.0 (8.0)	15.4 (6.7)

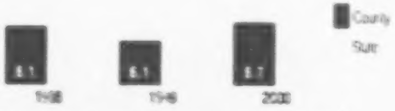
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: –

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 7.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	13.3 (11.1)	12.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

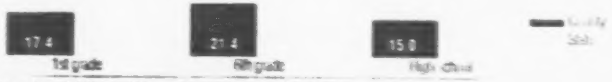
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
18	75	4

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	4	4
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	6	8	6
accept subsidies	6	7	6
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,904 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.60	$8.00
Annual total	$26,607	$33,778

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 13.3 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,347 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	110	70	28	25	19	-82.7 (-78.1)
Children	222	164	73	68	61	-72.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

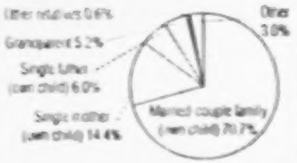
Percent of child support distributed:	43.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	32.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*– Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.3 (12.6)
1990-94	15.5 (13.0)
1995-99	17.1 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
19.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.9 (14.2)	6.9 (12.2)	7.4 (9.8)	8.7 (8.3)	26.1 (-41.5)

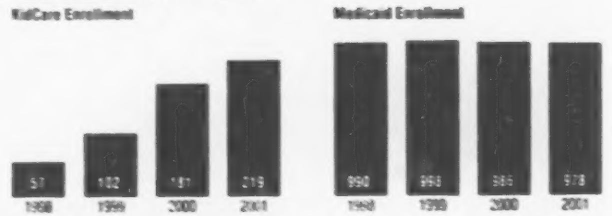
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.2 (13.8)	31.4 (20.7)	5.9 (26.4)	22.0 (23.8)	-9.1 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 7

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	10.7 (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

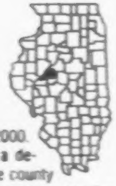
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.4 (7.5)	6.9 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	37.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Mason County



Mason County had 3,913 children in 2000, compared with 4,235 children in 1990, a decrease of almost 8 percent. Havana is the county seat. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.4 percent.

Positives: Low child death rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, increase in percent of births to teens.

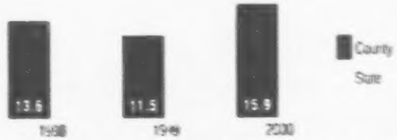
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,206	3,838	-8.7%
Black	3	8	166.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	16	100.0%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	35	N/A
Hispanic*	24	23	-4.2%

Births, 1999: 176

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 16.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	5.9 (11.1)	6.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

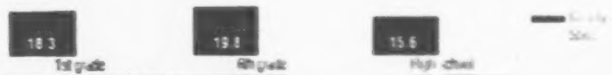
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
51	73	3

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	6	6
accept subsidies	3	3	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	10	11	13
accept subsidies	8	8	7
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,131 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.65	$8.05
Annual total	$26,715	$34,019

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33,274 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	196	116	34	32	18	-90.9 (-78.1)
Children	408	294	142	119	97	-76.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 48.0 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 33.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Massac County

Massac County's child population changed little between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 3,503 to 3,487. Metropolis is the county seat. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and the unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies.

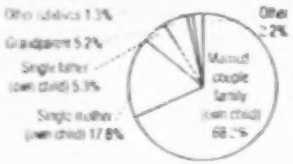
Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, high and increasing abuse neglect rates.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,209	3,138	-2.2%
Black	265	221	-16.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	6	-53.8%
Asian	N/A	6	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	100	N/A
Hispanic*	14	45	221.4%

Births, 1999: 202

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.3 (12.6)
1990-94	20.6 (13.0)
1995-99	18.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
22.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.8% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.0 (14.2)	2.6 (12.2)	4.3 (9.8)	3.7 (8.3)	85.0 (-41.5)

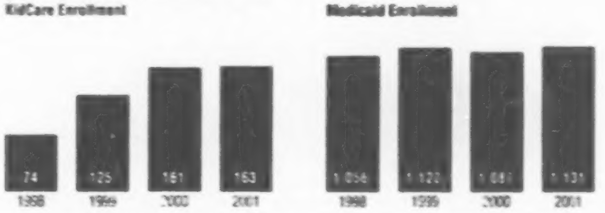
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
25.0 (13.8)	40.0 (20.7)	27.3 (26.4)	26.1 (23.8)	4.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 13

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.8 (7.5)	5.2 (7.8)	5.9 (8.0)	-39.8 (6.7)

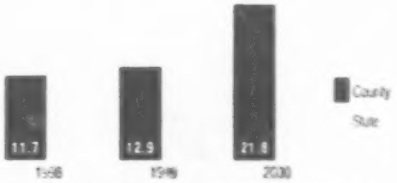
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: –

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 86.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 29.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	8.8 (11.1)	13.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

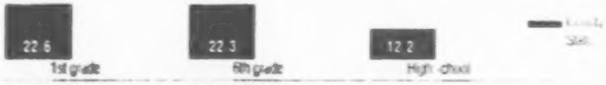
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
90	200	171

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	2	2
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	12	14	10
accept subsidies	10	12	8
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,640 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 24.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $29,159 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	189	168	78	46	37	-80.4 (-78.1)
Children	427	403	231	164	146	-65.8 (-64.6)

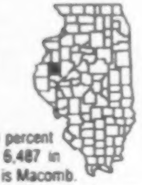
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	28.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	23.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.7 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*– Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of McDonough County



McDonough County experienced a 10 percent decline in its child population, from 6,487 in 1990 to 5,827 in 2000. Its county seat is Macomb. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.1 percent.

Positives: Low unemployment, increase in KidCare enrollment, low infant mortality rate.

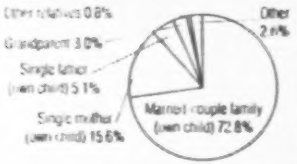
Concerns: High (but decreasing) percent of births to teens.

Child population	**1990**	**2000**	**Change**
White	6 173	5 366	-13.1%
Black	157	217	38.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	16	9	-43.8%
Asian	N/A	87	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	125	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	106	N/A
Hispanic*	66	100	51.5%

Births, 1999: 306

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.1 (12.6)
1990-94	12.0 (13.0)
1995-99	10.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -4.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 1.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
8.9 (14.2)	7.6 (12.2)	4.8 (9.8)	4.1 (8.3)	-53.9 (-41.5)

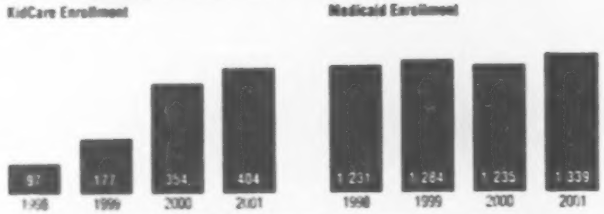
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
15.7 (13.8)	19.7 (20.7)	43.1 (26.4)	25.7 (23.8)	63.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 27

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
15.2 (11.6)	12.3 (10.0)	7.5 (8.5)	-50.7 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.0 (7.5)	6.3 (7.8)	5.8 (8.0)	-17.1 (6.7)

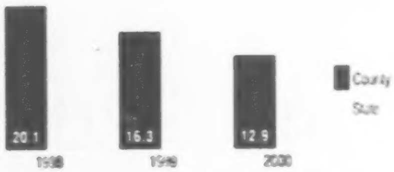
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -35.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	11.3 (11.1)	11.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

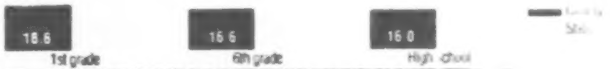
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
73	146	4

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	13	13	11
accept subsidies	11	11	8
are accredited	1	1	1
Licensed homes	24	34	33
accept subsidies	15	24	18
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,455 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.89	$7.72
Annual total	$25,103	$32,619

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,790 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	317	141	76	40	38	-88.0 (-78.1)
Children	601	347	210	169	142	-76.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 44.9 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 27.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 32.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parantheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of McHenry County

McHenry County experienced a more than 45 percent increase in child population, from 53,272 children in 1990 to 78,543 in 2000. Its county seat is Woodstock. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.3 percent.

Positives: Low child poverty rate, low substitute care rate, low percent of births to teens.

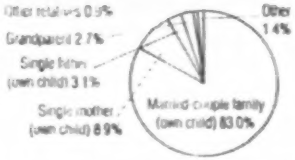
Concerns: High housing costs, low percent of TANF child support distributed.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	51,849	72,632	40.1%
Black	130	570	338.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	88	122	38.6%
Asian	N/A	1,130	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	13	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	459	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,524	N/A
Hispanic*	2,149	7,285	239.0%

Births, 1999: 4,016

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	5.8 (12.6)
1990-94	5.0 (13.0)
1995-99	5.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -9.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.1 (14.2)	1.0 (12.2)	0.8 (9.8)	1.0 (8.3)	-9.1 (-41.5)

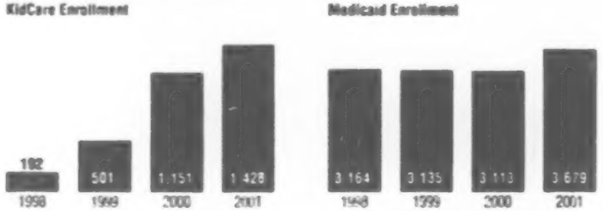
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.4 (13.8)	32.2 (20.7)	27.6 (26.4)	16.0 (23.8)	-34.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 250

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.9 (11.6)	5.8 (10.0)	5.2 (8.5)	-41.6 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.1 (7.5)	5.4 (7.8)	5.7 (8.0)	11.8 (6.7)

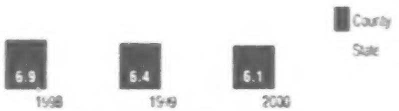
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 96

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 7

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -11.6% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 7

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.8 (11.1)	3.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

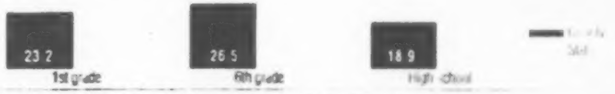
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
235	436	105

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	64	67	71
accept subsidies	44	45	54
are accredited	7	8	11
Licensed homes	171	204	159
accept subsidies	76	79	72
are accredited	6	6	1

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,050 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$21.61	$12.60
Annual total	$45,642	$53,204

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 4.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $59,162 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	235	95	22	9	10	-95.7 (-78.1)
Children	568	311	132	99	98	-82.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

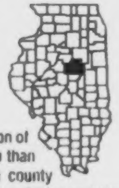
Percent of child support distributed: 36.5 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 9.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 8.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of McLean County



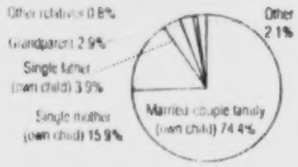
McLean County grew from a child population of 29,822 in 1990 to 35,352 in 2000, a more than 18 percent increase. Bloomington is the county seat. Finance and insurance is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 1.8 percent.

Positives: Low unemployment, increase in permanency placement.

Concerns: High substitute care rate, increasing percent of low birth weight babies.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.1 (12.6)
1990-94	9.2 (13.0)
1995-99	9.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
14.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.1% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
8.9 (14.2)	10.7 (12.2)	12.2 (9.8)	9.4 (8.3)	5.6 (-41.5)

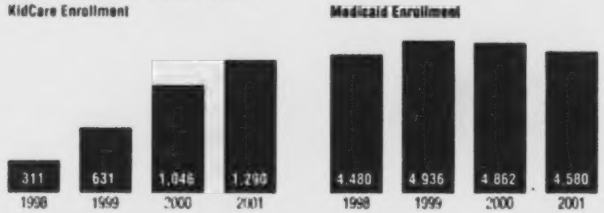
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.4 (13.8)	23.2 (20.7)	29.2 (26.4)	32.5 (23.8)	45.1 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 127

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.2 (11.6)	6.0 (10.0)	7.9 (8.5)	-22.5 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	5.9 (7.8)	7.0 (8.0)	18.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 70

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

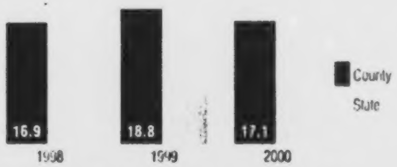
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	27,333	29,883	9.3%
Black	1,757	3,072	74.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	56	64	14.3%
Asian	N/A	630	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	9	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	408	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,123	N/A
Hispanic*	554	1,308	136.1%

Births, 1999: 1,948

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 1.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 11.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.2 (11.1)	4.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

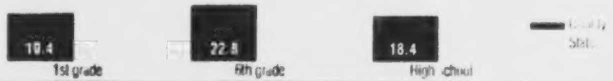
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
239	355	45

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	70	74	72
accept subsidies	56	65	64
are accredited	8	9	9
Licensed homes	166	199	176
accept subsidies	100	119	109
are accredited	2	3	3

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,187 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$15.05	$9.03
Annual total	$31,790	$38,124

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$584 ($776)	87 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.2 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $46,615 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	751	354	98	66	54	-92.8 (-78.1)
Children	1,716	985	448	305	258	-85.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	39.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	13.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.1 (41.5)

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N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parantheses are comparable statewide figures

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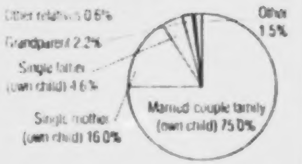
FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.7 (12.6)
1990-94	8.2 (13.0)
1995-99	10.6 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	9.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.1% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.8 (14.2)	0.9 (12.2)	1.8 (9.8)	2.7 (8.3)	50.0 (-41.5)

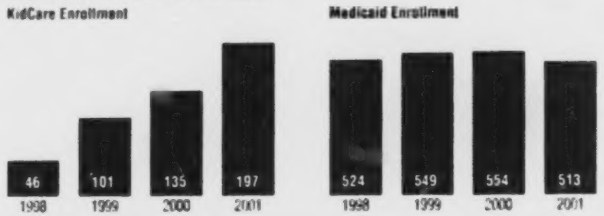
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
10.0 (13.8)	61.5 (20.7)	14.3 (26.4)	15.4 (23.8)	54.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 9

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
16.8 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.8 (7.5)	5.2 (7.8)	6.8 (8.0)	17.2 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Menard County

Menard County's child population grew from 3,067 in 1990 to 3,309 in 2000, nearly 8 percent. Petersburg is the county seat. Retail trade is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.4 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate, increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

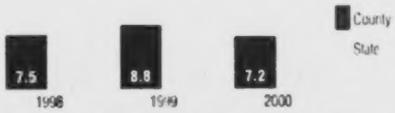
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,043	3,240	6.5%
Black	6	15	150.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	9	12.5%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	25	N/A
Hispanic*	17	43	152.9%

Births, 1999: 124

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -4.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	3.0 (11.1)	0.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

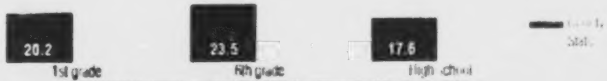
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
16	151	15

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	5
accept subsidies	4	4	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	18	19	27
accept subsidies	14	13	16
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,387 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.49	$8.42
Annual total	$28,487	$35,553

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$542 ($776)	81 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $42,678 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	81	49	15	10	6	-92.6 (-78.1)
Children	192	148	67	45	38	-80.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	44.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	22.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 20.5 (41.5)

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* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

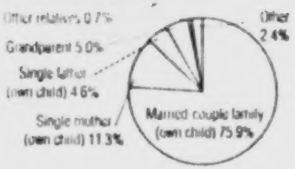
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.5 (12.6)
1990-94	10.0 (13.0)
1995-99	11.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -6.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.7 (14.2)	1.4 (12.2)	1.0 (9.8)	1.9 (8.3)	11.8 (-41.5)

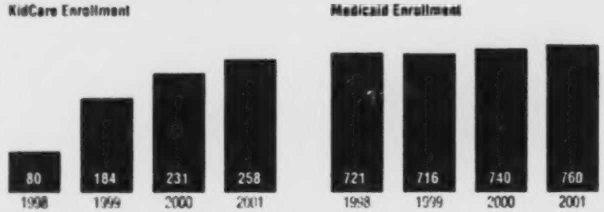
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.2 (13.8)	44.4 (20.7)	41.7 (26.4)	50.0 (23.8)	125.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 8

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

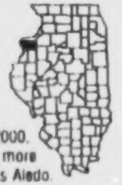
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.3 (7.5)	4.8 (7.8)	4.7 (8.0)	9.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 12

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Mercer County



Mercer County had 4,205 children in 2000, compared with 4,603 children in 1990, a more than 8 percent decrease. Its county seat is Aledo. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.2 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, low percent of low birth weight babies.

Concerns: Increase in substitute care rate.

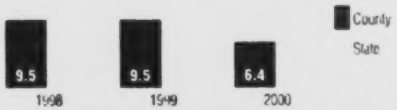
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,540	4,080	-10.1%
Black	18	15	-16.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	14	6	-57.1%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	64	N/A
Hispanic*	50	100	100.0%

Births, 1999: 193

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** -32.6% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 23.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	9.2 (11.1)	11.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

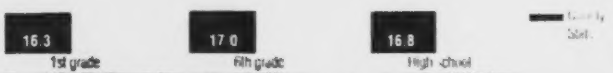
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
40	53	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	6	6
accept subsidies	3	4	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	10	17	26
accept subsidies	10	15	18
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,264 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.88	$7.72
Annual total	$25,087	$32,604

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.1 (17.5)

***Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000:** $17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,584 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	121	65	51	33	29	-76.0 (-78.1)
Children	247	159	135	98	90	-63.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

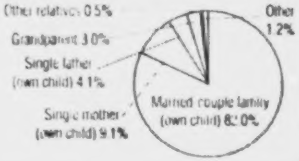
Percent of child support distributed:	41.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	15.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	7.6 (12.6)
1990-94	5.4 (13.0)
1995-99	5.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -25.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 1.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.1 (14.2)	1.0 (12.2)	1.1 (9.8)	0.8 (8.3)	-27.3 (-41.5)

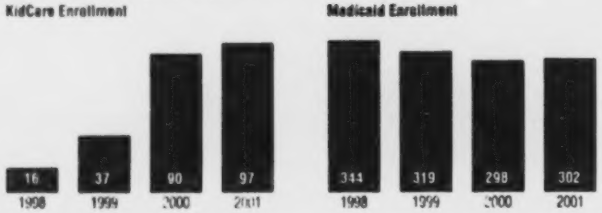
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
16.7 (13.8)	25.0 (20.7)	25.0 (26.4)	36.4 (23.8)	118.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 15

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

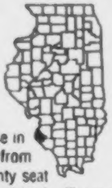
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.7 (7.5)	5.5 (7.8)	6.3 (8.0)	34.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Monroe County



Monroe County saw a 21.7 percent increase in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 5,990 children to 7,291 children. The county seat is Waterloo and the largest industry is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.6 percent.

Positives: Low substitute care rate and births to teens, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

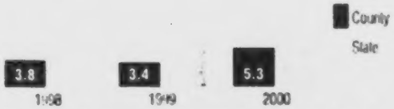
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,929	7,175	21.0%
Black	2	9	350.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	17	14	-17.6%
Asian	N/A	36	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	30	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	50	N/A
Hispanic*	52	77	48.1%

Births, 1999: 338

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 39.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.8 (11.1)	2.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

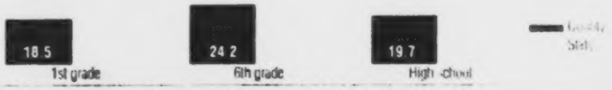
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
17	63	8

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	10	10	10
accept subsidies	7	7	7
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	11	15	9
accept subsidies	6	9	5
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,560 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 90.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.98	$9.11
Annual total	$31,635	$38,476

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$625 ($776)	93 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 6.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $49,620 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	54	30	5	6	5	-90.7 (-78.1)
Children	128	68	24	34	27	-78.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

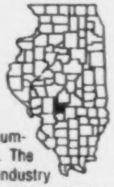
Percent of child support distributed: 43.7 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 72.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 6.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Montgomery County



Montgomery County's child population numbered 7.821 in 1990 and 7,265 in 2000. The county seat is in Hillsboro and the largest industry in the county is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.3 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality, decrease in substitute care rate.

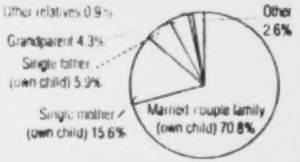
Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, increase in low birth weight babies.

Child population	**1990**	**2000**	**Change**
White	7,744	7 100	-8.3%
Black	25	50	100 0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13	18	38 5%
Asian	N/A	19	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	6	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	66	N/A
Hispanic*	62	71	14.5%

Births, 1999: 345

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.1 (12.6)
1990-94	16.3 (13.0)
1995-99	16.5 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 36.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.1% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.3 (14.2)	3.6 (12.2)	2.6 (9.8)	2.5 (8.3)	-24.2 (-41.5)

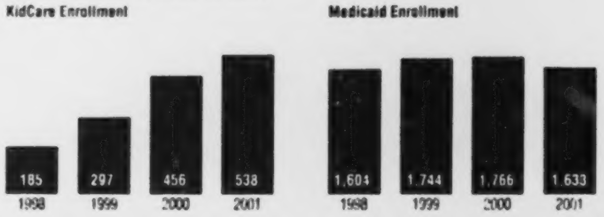
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
32.4 (13.8)	24.3 (20.7)	45.5 (26.4)	34.4 (23.8)	6.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 17

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.7 (11.6)	5.9 (10.0)	5.8 (8.5)	-40.2 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.0 (7.5)	5.9 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	48.0 (6.7)

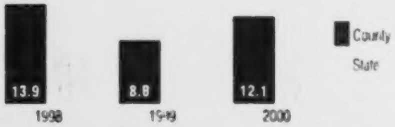
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -12.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.9 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	7.6 (11.1)	7.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

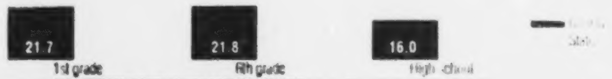
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
52	414	16

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	10	10	10
accept subsidies	7	7	6
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	19	20	23
accept subsidies	13	15	15
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,684 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.45	$7.93
Annual total	$26,291	$33,510

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33.368 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	307	128	10	4	3	-99.0 (-78.1)
Children	659	344	99	56	49	-92.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

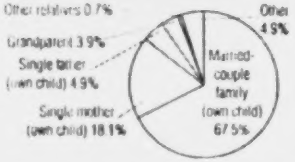
Percent of child support distributed:	43.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	14.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 29.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of a!! births to teens

1985-89	10.7 (12.6)
1990-94	12.9 (13.0)
1995-99	14.4 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 34.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
7.7 (14.2)	8.3 (12.2)	5.8 (9.8)	5.3 (8.3)	-31.2 (-41.5)

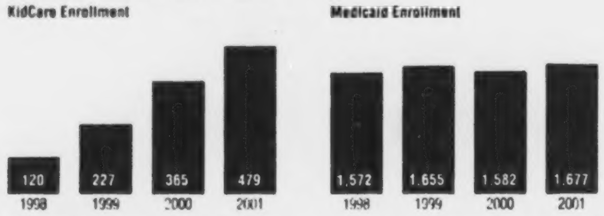
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.7 (13.8)	17.0 (20.7)	31.0 (26.4)	24.6 (23.8)	-0.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 25

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.2 (11.6)	6.3 (10.0)	8.8 (8.5)	22.2 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.2 (7.5)	5.7 (7.8)	8.0 (8.0)	53.8 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Morgan County

Morgan County had 8,348 children in 2000 and 8,869 children in 1990, a nearly 6 percent drop. This central Illinois county has its county seat in Jacksonville. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.7 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens, increase in infant mortality rate.

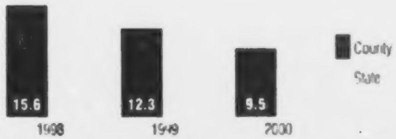
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	8,325	7,532	-9.5%
Black	419	479	14.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	12	16	33.3%
Asian	N/A	40	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	47	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	198	N/A
Hispanic*	77	145	88.3%

Births, 1999: 392

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-39.1% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	11.8 (11.1)	11.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

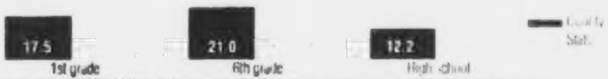
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
143	151	45

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	12	12	12
accept subsidies	7	7	7
are accredited	2	1	0
Licensed homes	53	59	92
accept subsidies	45	50	53
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,765 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.69	$8.04
Annual total	$26,804	$33,957

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$461 ($776)	69 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $36,018 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	357	240	79	18	20	-94.4 (-78.1)
Children	783	629	318	153	156	-80.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

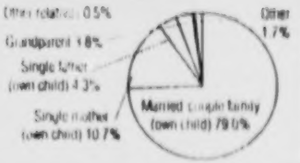
Percent of child support distributed:	39.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	17.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.1 (12.6)
1990-94	9.9 (13.0)
1995-99	11.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 27.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.5 (14.2)	2.5 (12.2)	2.7 (9.8)	3.0 (8 [illegible])	20.0 (-41.5)

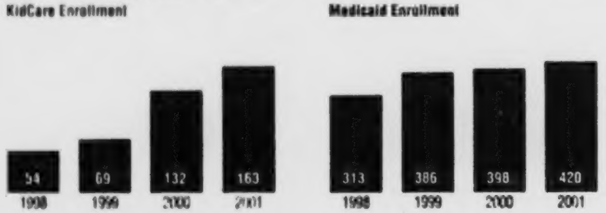
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
14.3 (13.8)	30.8 (20.7)	18.2 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	39.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 20

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001 *



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.1 (7.5)	5.3 (7.8)	6.4 (8.0)	4.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Moultrie County

Moultrie County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, slightly rising from 3,662 to 3,672. Sullivan is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate.

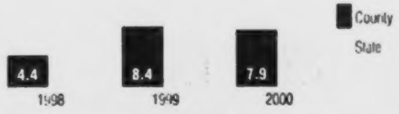
Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, increase in substitute care rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,650	3,610	-1.1%
Black	2	11	450.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	7	4	-42.9%
Asian	N/A	5	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	3	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	30	N/A
Hispanic*	10	20	100.0%

Births, 1999: 206

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *79.5% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	0.0 (11.1)	1.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

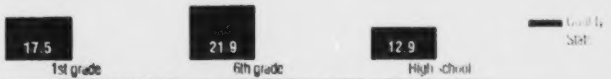
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
34	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	5	4
accept subsidies	2	3	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	17	20	15
accept subsidies	11	14	12
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,435 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.42	$7.53
Annual total	$24,119	$31,792

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 11.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,859 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	43	11	1	1	2	-95.3 (-78.1)
Children	95	35	25	16	19	-80.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

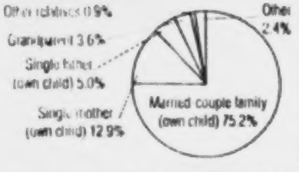
Percent of child support distributed:	49.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	0.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 19.4 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	9.8 (12.6)
1990-94	10.9 (13.0)
1995-99	11.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 14.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.1 (14.2)	2.2 (12.2)	2.7 (9.8)	3.2 (8.3)	52.4 (-41.5)

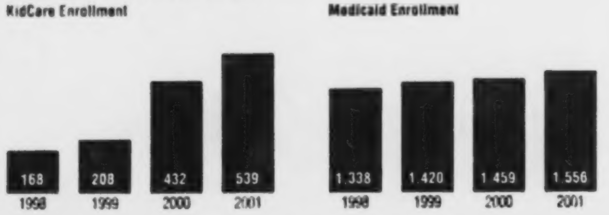
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
20.5 (13.8)	26.1 (20.7)	27.8 (26.4)	14.3 (23.8)	-30.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 49

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.8 (11.6)	5.8 (10.0)	5.7 (8.5)	-26.9 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.4 (7.5)	6.0 (7.8)	5.8 (8.0)	7.4 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 34

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Ogle County

Ogle County grew from a child population of 12,599 in 1990 to 14,034 in 2000, an increase of more than 11 percent. Oregon is the county seat. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October of 2001 was 4.4 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate.

Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate, increase in percent of births to teens.

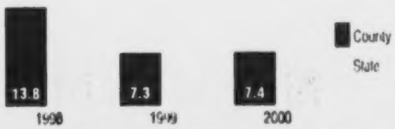
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	12,161	13,085	7.6%
Black	24	87	262.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	25	40	60.0%
Asian	N/A	54	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	9	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	53	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	280	N/A
Hispanic*	623	1,225	96.6%

Births, 1999: 623

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -46.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	5.0 (11.1)	6.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

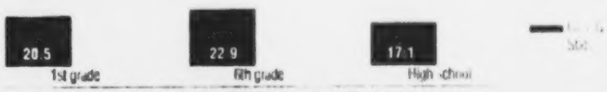
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
83	160	5

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	13	13	12
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	1
Licensed homes	58	74	69
accept subsidies	35	53	57
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,335 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.42	$8.80
Annual total	$30,450	$37,185

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$594 ($776)	89 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.9 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $42,064 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	195	100	33	18	19	-90.3 (-78.1)
Children	399	229	105	73	76	-81.0 (-64.6)

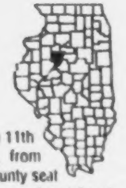
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	48.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	28.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 14.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Peoria County



The child population in Peoria County, the 11th most populous county, fell 3 percent, from 47,505 in 1990 to 46,042 in 2000. The county seat is Peoria. The largest industry is health care and social assistance. Unemployment in October 2001 was 4.5 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

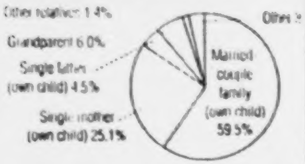
Concerns: High lead poisoning rate; low graduation rate, high substitute care rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	35,867	31,144	-13.2%
Black	10,982	11,716	6.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	87	114	31.0%
Asian	N/A	690	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	15	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	681	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,760	N/A
Hispanic*	1,011	1,457	44.1%

Births, 1999: 2,581

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.9 (12.6)
1990-94	18.1 (13.0)
1995-99	16.4 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 3.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.1% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
21.0 (14.2)	21.6 (12.2)	22.8 (9.8)	22.4 (8.3)	6.7 (-41.5)

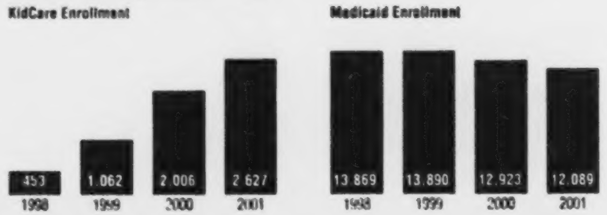
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.9 (13.8)	21.5 (20.7)	26.8 (26.4)	23.6 (23.8)	3.1 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 161

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.1 (11.6)	10.0 (10.0)	9.2 (8.5)	-24.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.0 (7.5)	8.0 (7.8)	8.4 (8.0)	5.0 (6.7)

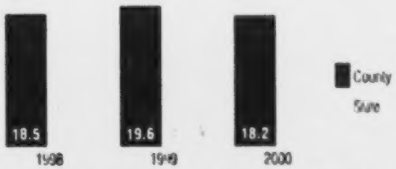
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 153

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -1.6% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 6

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	17.1 (11.1)	18.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

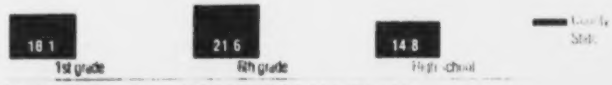
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
670	692	204

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	72	77	73
accept subsidies	49	57	59
are accredited	1	1	10
Licensed homes	117	144	147
accept subsidies	90	114	113
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,660 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.69	$8.90
Annual total	$31,034	$37,606

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$586 ($776)	88 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 22.1 (17.5)

***Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000:** $17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $39,579 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	3,173	2,495	1,381	855	460	-85.5 (-78.1)
Children	7,800	6,809	4,736	3,390	2,231	-71.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	39.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	21.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Perry County

Perry County's child population numbered 5,648 in 1990 and 5,081 in 2000, a decrease of 10 percent. The county seat is in Pickneyville and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.3 percent.

Positives: Decrease in percent of births to teens, increase in permanency placement rate.

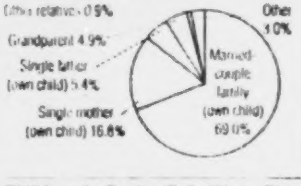
Concerns: High unemployment, low percent of child support distributed

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,451	4,774	-12.4%
Black	138	162	17.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	10	23	130.0%
Asian	N/A	14	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	88	N/A
Hispanic*	51	89	74.5%

Births, 1999: 227

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.1 (12.6)
1990-94	13.8 (13.0)
1995-99	14.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -4.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.1% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.8 (14.2)	2.4 (12.2)	2.4 (9.8)	1.8 (8.3)	-35.7 (-41.5)

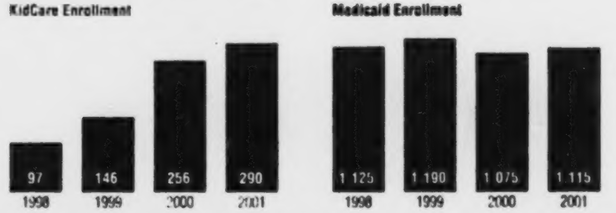
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
11.8 (13.8)	36.8 (20.7)	50.0 (26.4)	52.9 (23.8)	348.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.9 (11.6)	9.5 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.7 (7.5)	6.4 (7.8)	7.6 (8.0)	33.3 (6.7)

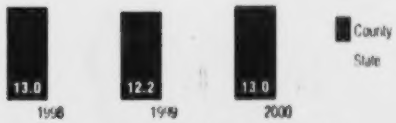
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 0.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 4

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	15.0 (11.1)	12.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

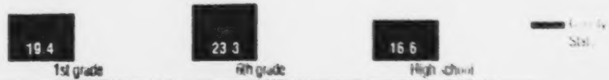
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
97	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	7	7
accept subsidies	4	4	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	8	11	11
accept subsidies	7	8	8
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,241 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.5 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $30,674 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	259	178	65	28	19	-92.7 (-78.1)
Children	542	371	195	107	79	-85.4 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	28.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	36.8 (24.1)

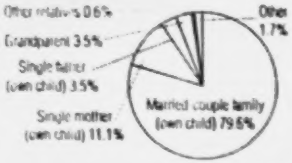
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 28.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.1 (12.6)
1990-94	9.4 (13.0)
1995-99	8.8 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-13.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.8 (14.2)	4.6 (12.2)	3.9 (9.8)	3.2 (8.3)	-52.9 (-41.5)

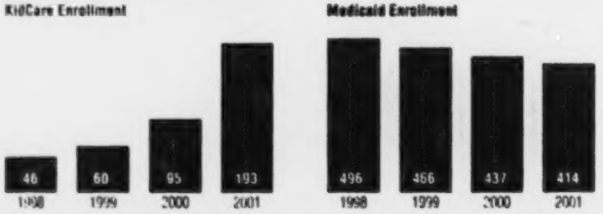
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
31.9 (13.8)	25.0 (20.7)	20.0 (26.4)	39.3 (23.8)	23.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 14

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.6 (7.5)	5.0 (7.8)	6.1 (8.0)	8.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 8

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Piatt County

Piatt County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight increase from 3,989 to 4,108. Monticello is the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate was 2.8 percent in October 2001.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, low abuse and neglect rate.

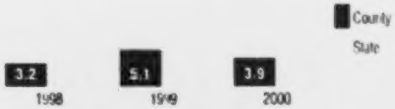
Concerns: Increase in low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,977	4,031	1.4%
Black	4	21	425.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	4	0.0%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	38	N/A
Hispanic*	11	51	363.6%

Births, 1999: 170

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



***% change in rate, 1998-2000:** 21.9% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 1
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 21.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	8.8 (11.1)	6.5 (9.4)

EDUCATION

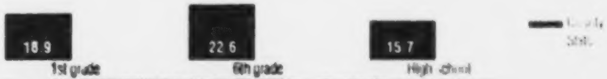
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
19	66	7

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	4	4
accept subsidies	3	3	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	63	68	54
accept subsidies	26	30	22
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,822 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.93	$8.15
Annual total	$27,318	$34,421

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$433 ($776)	65 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.6 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $43,109 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	59	44	11	9	7	-88.1 (-78.1)
Children	118	104	35	28	23	-80.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	55.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	50.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 17.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Pike County

Pike County had 4,190 children in 2000, compared with 4,365 children in 1990, a 4 percent decrease. Its county seat is Pittsfield. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

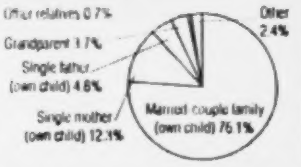
Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate, increase in low birth weight babies.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,338	4,119	-5.0%
Black	2	4	100.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	10	25.0%
Asian	N/A	8	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	37	N/A
Hispanic*	32	26	-18.8%

Births, 1999: 192

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.5 (12.6)
1990-94	14.5 (13.0)
1995-99	13.6 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
0.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.9 (14.2)	6.2 (12.2)	5.0 (9.8)	4.8 (8.3)	-30.4 (-41.5)

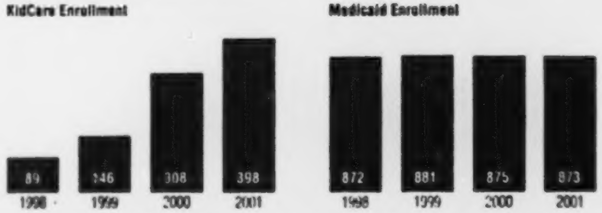
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.4 (13.8)	25.6 (20.7)	26.7 (26.4)	16.7 (23.8)	-31.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 23

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
11.6 (11.6)	15.4 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.9 (7.5)	7.3 (7.8)	8.1 (8.0)	17.4 (6.7)

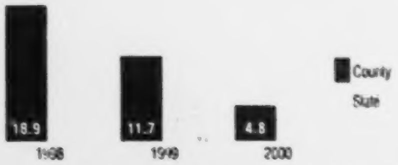
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -74.6% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	8.4 (11.1)	6.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

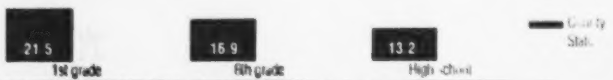
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
67	167	13

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	5	3
accept subsidies	1	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	48	48	43
accept subsidies	40	39	36
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,061 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24,226	$31,901

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 20.4 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $29,308 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	108	52	26	19	10	-90.7 (-78.1)
Children	259	172	100	76	50	-80.7 (-64.6)

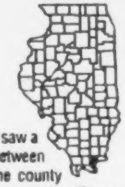
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	41.8 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	51.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 31.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Pope County



Pope County the least-populated county, saw a 6 percent decrease in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 1,008 to 949. The county seat is Golconda and the largest industry is mining. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.4 percent.

Positives: Low percent of teens giving birth, low child death rate.

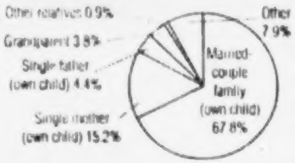
Concerns: High unemployment, increase in substitute care rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	950	873	-8.1%
Black	47	41	-12.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	8	166.7%
Asian	N/A	2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	19	N/A
Hispanic*	17	9	-47.1%

Births, 1999: 32

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.1 (12.6)
1990-94	16.0 (13.0)
1995-99	12.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -15.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 0.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.1 (14.2)	2.1 (12.2)	3.2 (9.8)	6.3 (8.3)	472.7 (-41.5)

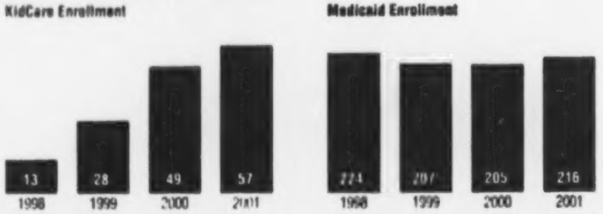
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
0.0 (13.8)	0.0 (20.7)	33.3 (26.4)	40.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 4

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.9 (7.5)	5.9 (7.8)	6.2 (8.0)	26.5 (6.7)

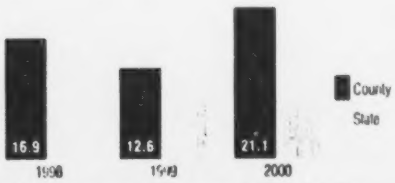
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 24.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 9.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	0.0 (11.1)	10.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

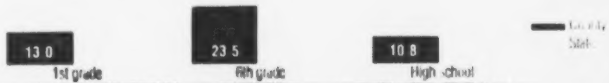
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
15	23	26

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,007 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 24.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $28,308 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	50	24	9	4	8	-84.0 (-78.1)
Children	95	62	27	11	24	-74.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

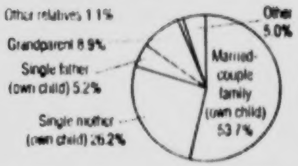
Percent of child support distributed:	45.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	15.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 34.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	24.7 (12.6)
1990-94	22.7 (13.0)
1995-99	24.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -2.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 7.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
6.0 (14.2)	7.0 (12.2)	6.5 (9.8)	6.5 (8.3)	8.3 (-41.5)

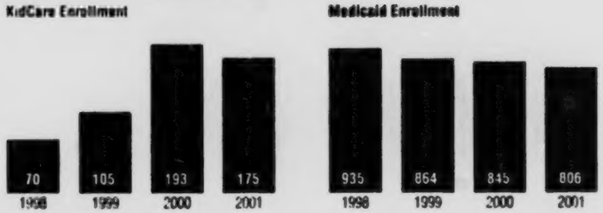
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
50.0 (13.8)	11.8 (20.7)	31.8 (26.4)	31.6 (23.8)	-36.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 7

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
20.1 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.4 (7.5)	9.7 (7.8)	12.2 (8.0)	17.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Pulaski County

Pulaski County had 1,999 children in 2000 and 2,172 children in 1990, a decrease of 8 percent. This southern county has its county seat in Mound City. Construction is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 7.2 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate.

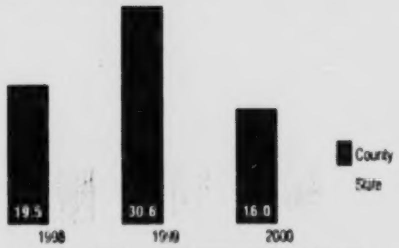
Concerns: High unemployment, increase in low birth weight babies

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,235	1,136	-8.0%
Black	932	808	-13.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	3	N/A
Asian	N/A	3	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	36	N/A
Hispanic*	15	30	100.0%

Births, 1999: 112

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -17.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	23.9 (11.1)	19.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

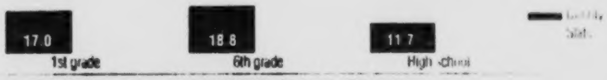
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
90	101	16

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	3
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	11	11	13
accept subsidies	10	11	12
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,312 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 85.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 39.8 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $22,768 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	254	170	51	40	8	-96.9 (-78.1)
Children	611	443	201	163	69	-88.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001
Percent of child support distributed: 32.2 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 6.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 84.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Putnam County

Putnam County's child population numbered 1,498 in 1990 and 1,528 in 2000. The county seat is in Hennepin and the largest industry in the county is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.5 percent.

Positives: High graduation rate, low percent of births to teens and abuse and neglect rate.

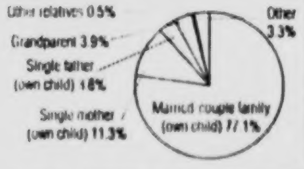
Concerns: High child death rate, large middle school classes.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,143	1,456	27.4%
Black	6	20	233.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	10	400.0%
Asian	N/A	7	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	19	N/A
Hispanic*	60	72	20.0%

Births, 1999: 73

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.6 (12.6)
1990-94	8.9 (13.0)
1995-99	7.4 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -14.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.6 (14.2)	3.9 (12.2)	3.9 (9.8)	3.3 (8.3)	26.9 (-41.5)

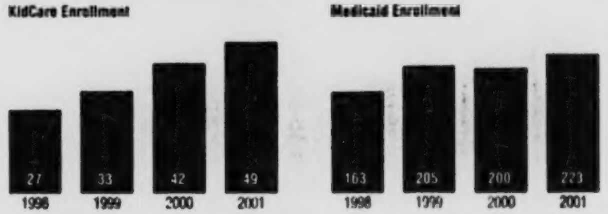
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
33.3 (13.8)	12.5 (20.7)	0.0 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 6

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.5 (7.5)	6.9 (7.8)	6.1 (8.0)	35.6 (6.7)

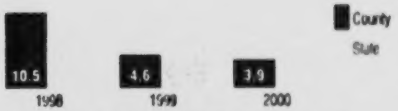
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -62.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 40.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	0.0 (11.1)	0.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

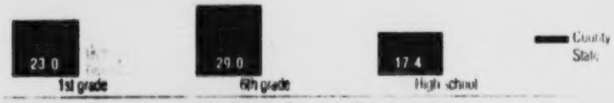
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
17	50	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	2	3
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	5	7	6
accept subsidies	4	6	4
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,561 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 93.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.60	$8.00
Annual total	$26,607	$33,778

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $42,300 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	13	5	1	0	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	28	14	5	1	2	-92.9 (-64.6)

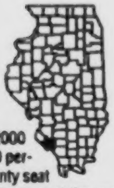
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	61.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	9.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.5 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Randolph County



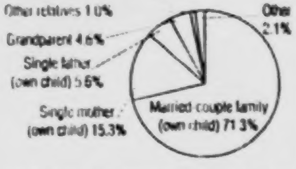
Randolph County had 7,490 children in 2000 and 8,394 children in 1990, a more than 10 percent drop. This southern county has its county seat in Chester. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.2 percent.

Positives: Decrease in percent of births to teens.

Concerns: Increase in infant mortality rate, increase in substitute care rates.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.1 (12.6)
1990-94	13.5 (13.0)
1995-99	14.0 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -0.7 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.9 (14.2)	4.1 (12.2)	4.1 (9.8)	4.9 (8.3)	25.6 (-41.5)

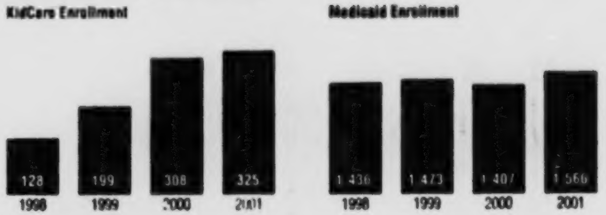
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
26.1 (13.8)	34.8 (20.7)	15.9 (26.4)	35.9 (23.6)	37.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 18

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.6 (11.6)	10.1 (10.0)	9.6 (8.5)	71.4 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.2 (7.5)	7.0 (7.8)	7.6 (8.0)	22.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 9

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

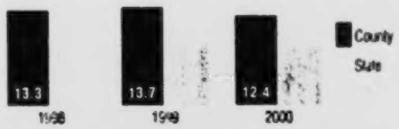
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	7,978	6,993	-12.3%
Black	355	338	-4.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	9	13	44.4%
Asian	N/A	30	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	112	N/A
Hispanic*	54	105	94.4%

Births, 1999: 385

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -6.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 4

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 26.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	6.5 (11.1)	8.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

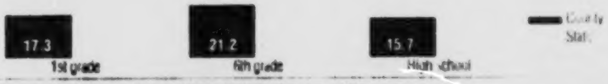
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
177	157	10

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	7	9
accept subsidies	3	4	6
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	28	31	21
accept subsidies	24	27	20
are accredited	1	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,954 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.35	$7.90
Annual total	$26,094	$33,362

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33,754 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	276	184	57	32	20	-92.8 (-78.1)
Children	629	533	254	161	144	-77.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	38.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	15.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Richland County

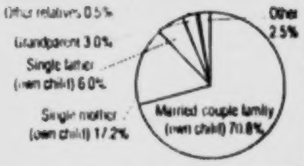
Richland County experienced a moderate 8 percent decline in child population from 4,302 in 1990 to 3,957 in 2000. Its county seat is Olney. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.4 percent.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rates.

Concerns: High abuse and neglect rate, low percent of child support distributed.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.5 (12.6)
1990-94	15.7 (13.0)
1995-99	15.9 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 38.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
7.1 (14.2)	5.5 (12.2)	5.3 (9.6)	5.3 (8.3)	-25.4 (-41.5)

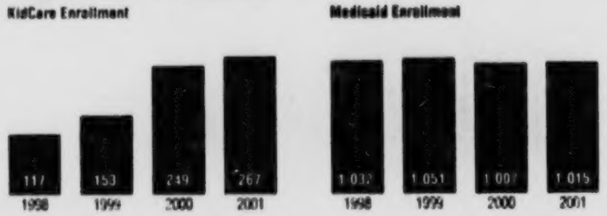
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
41.7 (13.8)	34.3 (20.7)	30.8 (26.4)	34.4 (23.8)	-17.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 27

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.8 (7.5)	6.1 (7.8)	7.4 (8.0)	27.6 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: –

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

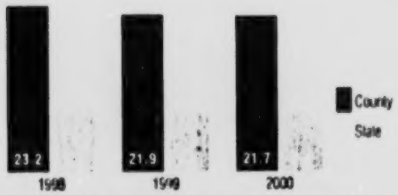
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,256	3,852	-9.5%
Black	6	21	250.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	2	-50.0%
Asian	N/A	26	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	46	N/A
Hispanic*	40	56	40.0%

Births, 1999: 205

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -6.5% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	10.8 (11.1)	11.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

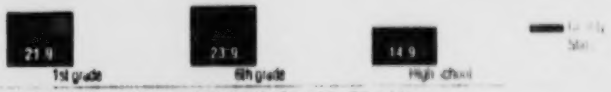
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
68	127	5

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	5
accept subsidies	2	2	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	22	24	16
accept subsidies	19	21	15
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,837 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.75	$7.67
Annual total	$24,826	$32,411

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.6 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,468 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	154	80	39	14	4	-97.4 (-78.1)
Children	332	194	141	105	54	-83.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

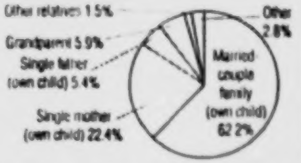
Percent of child support distributed:	21.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	24.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 36.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.4 (12.6)
1990-94	17.3 (13.0)
1995-99	15.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
2.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.6 (14.2)	9.3 (12.2)	8.7 (9.8)	7.4 (8.3)	-22.9 (-41.5)

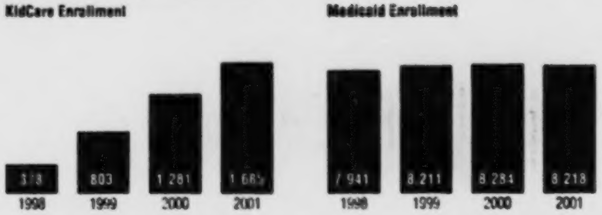
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.1 (13.8)	22.0 (20.7)	26.4 (26.4)	29.4 (23.8)	27.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 103

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.2 (11.6)	9.3 (10.0)	8.2 (8.5)	-32.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.7 (7.5)	7.4 (7.8)	6.9 (8.0)	3.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 84

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

Children of Rock Island County

Rock Island County saw a 6.2 percent decrease in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 37,909 to 35,551 children. The county seat is Rock Island and the largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: High number of asthma hospitalizations.

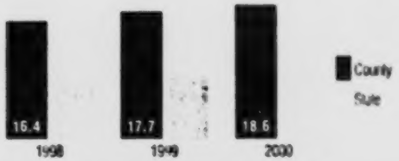
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	32,085	27,563	-14.1%
Black	3,959	3,797	-4.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	117	110	-6.0%
Asian	N/A	406	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	18	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	355	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,529	N/A
Hispanic*	3,251	4,915	51.2%

Births, 1999: 2,001

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 13.4% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 7
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	15.0 (11.1)	12.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

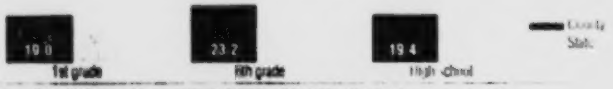
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
501	537	37

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	37	39	35
accept subsidies	29	26	23
are accredited	3	7	3
Licensed homes	147	199	167
accept subsidies	103	163	138
are accredited	1	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,099 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.40	$8.38
Annual total	$28,293	$35,400

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$502 ($776)	75 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 19.2 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,213 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,876	1,051	767	715	537	-71.4 (-78.1)
Children	4,355	2,970	2,305	2,225	1,795	-58.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	36.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	20.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Saint Clair County

St. Clair County had 70,935 children in 2000, compared with 74,809 children in 1990, a decrease of 5.2 percent. Its county seat is Belleville. Retail trade is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 5.5 percent.

Positives: Growth in accredited child care options, increase in KidCare enrollment.

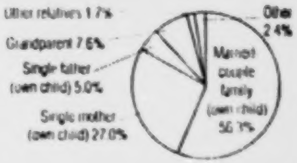
Concerns: High infant mortality rate, lead poisoning rate and gun-related deaths

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	47,392	41,618	-12.2%
Black	26,171	26,092	-0.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	171	189	10.5%
Asian	N/A	532	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	30	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	624	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,671	N/A
Hispanic*	1,412	2,023	43.3%

Births, 1999: 3,681

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	19.1 (12.6)
1990-94	19.1 (13.0)
1995-99	17.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -6.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
11.7 (14.2)	9.5 (12.2)	8.2 (9.8)	7.2 (8.3)	-38.5 (-41.5)

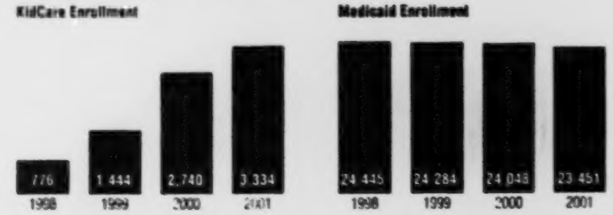
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
24.6 (13.8)	27.2 (20.7)	26.7 (26.4)	25.2 (23.8)	2.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 212

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.5 (11.6)	12.0 (10.0)	10.0 (8.5)	-20.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.0 (7.5)	9.2 (7.8)	9.1 (8.0)	1.1 (6.7)

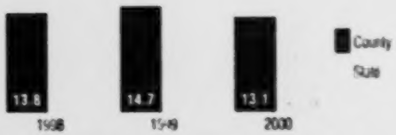
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 226

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -5.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 25

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	14.3 (11.1)	12.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

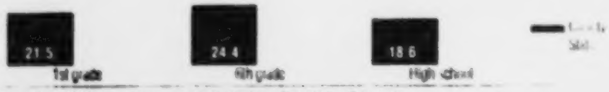
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
1,368	1,578	309

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	72	77	73
accept subsidies	57	60	59
are accredited	4	5	9
Licensed homes	302	417	357
accept subsidies	259	365	331
are accredited	2	8	10

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,329 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 81.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Houly wage	$15.38	$9.28
Annual total	$32,487	$39,230

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$625 ($776)	93 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 24.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $35,439 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	6,370	5,063	3,165	1,979	1,365	-78.6 (-78.1)
Children	15,900	13,843	10,181	7,358	5,558	-65.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 34.2 (39.5)

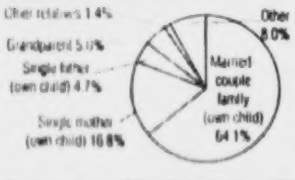
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 14.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 39.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	18.2 (12.6)
1990-94	16.1 (13.0)
1995-99	18.3 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 6.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
7.8 (14.2)	5.8 (12.2)	6.2 (9.8)	6.5 (8.3)	-16.7 (-41.5)

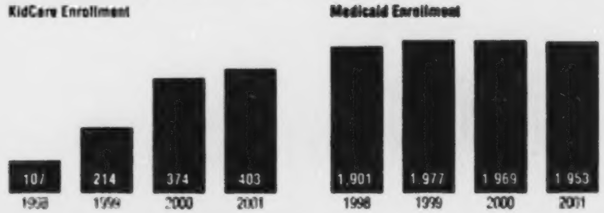
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
29.7 (13.8)	34.3 (20.7)	41.5 (26.4)	41.5 (23.8)	39.7 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 44

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.6 (11.6)	8.7 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.8 (7.5)	7.4 (7.8)	7.6 (8.0)	31.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 7

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Saline County

Saline County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 6,408 to 6,416. Harrisburg is the county seat. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and the unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in substitute care rate.

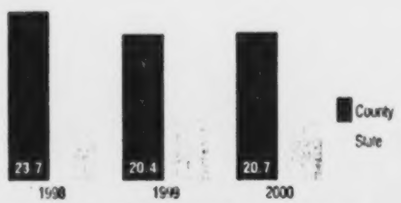
Concerns: High percent of births to teens, low graduation rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,962	5,749	-3.6%
Black	375	465	24.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	20	16	-20.0%
Asian	N/A	19	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	108	N/A
Hispanic*	51	109	113.7%

Births, 1999: 293

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -12.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 33.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	5.1 (11.1)	4.7 (9.4)

EDUCATION

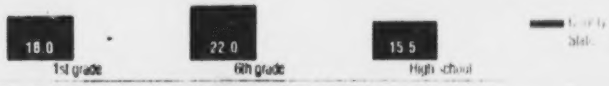
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
125	219	7

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	4	4	4
accept subsidies	3	3	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	25	30	24
accept subsidies	22	24	19
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,059 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 75.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 29.5 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $25,876 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	353	145	45	18	3	-99 (-78.1)
Children	760	455	249	159	124	-83.7 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

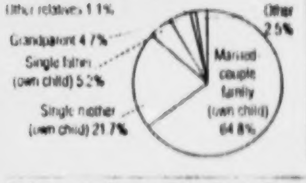
Percent of child support distributed:	35.6 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	24.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 35.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.5 (12.6)
1990-94	14.1 (13.0)
1995-99	13.9 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	11.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.0% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.5 (14.2)	8.2 (12.2)	6.9 (9.8)	7.2 (8.3)	-24.2 (-41.5)

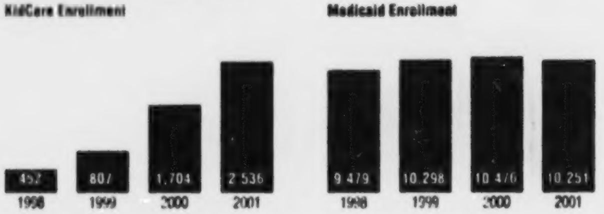
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.5 (13.8)	28.1 (20.7)	28.6 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	-14.9 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 241

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.2 (11.6)	9.2 (10.0)	9.1 (8.5)	-10.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.3 (7.5)	7.2 (7.8)	8.1 (8.0)	11.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 74

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

Children of Sangamon County

Sangamon County's child population grew from 45,551 in 1990 to 47,238 in 2000. Springfield is the county seat of the 10th most populous county. Health care and social assistance is the leading industry and unemployment in October 2001 was 3.4 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in substitute care rate.

Concerns: No accredited child care homes, high lead poisoning rate.

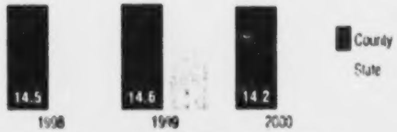
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	39,475	38,097	-3.5%
Black	5,431	6,828	25.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	72	107	48.6%
Asian	N/A	526	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	16	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	406	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1,219	N/A
Hispanic*	453	746	64.7%

Births, 1999: 2,442

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -2.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 16

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 17.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	11.3 (11.1)	10.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

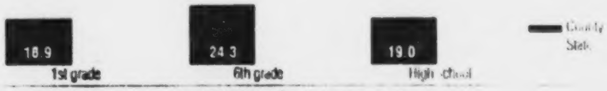
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
459	1,154	260

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	78	79	73
accept subsidies	63	62	54
are accredited	2	2	5
Licensed homes	269	307	314
accept subsidies	209	231	197
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,349 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.49	$8.42
Annual total	$28,487	$35,553

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$542 ($776)	81 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $40,851 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	2,017	1,272	575	272	170	-91.6 (-78.1)
Children	4,790	3,518	2,144	1,404	1,048	-78.1 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	45.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	17.7 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.8 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Schuyler County

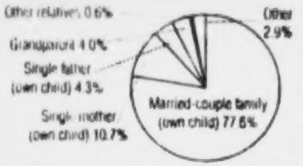
Schuyler County experienced a nearly 11 percent decline in child population from 1,859 in 1990 to 1.661 in 2000. Its county seat is Rushville. The largest industry is health care and social assistance and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.8 percent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate, low unemployment rate.

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate, low TANF child support distribution.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.2 (12.6)
1990-94	14.9 (13.0)
1995-99	12.3 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-6.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.4 (14.2)	4.2 (12.2)	4.2 (9.8)	3.0 (8.3)	-44.4 (-41.5)

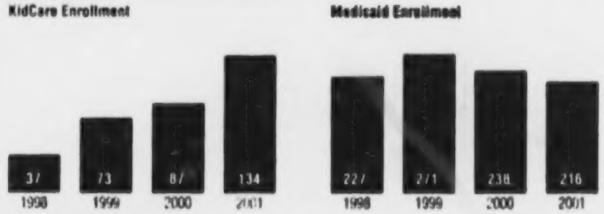
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
0.0 (13.8)	30.0 (20.7)	11.1 (26.4)	88.9 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.0 (7.5)	5.0 (7.8)	6.9 (8.0)	15.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

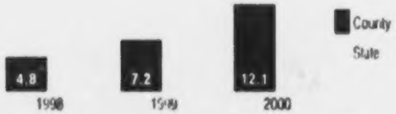
Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1.855	1.624	-12.5%
Black	1	8	700.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	1	N/A
Asian	N/A	4	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	15	N/A
Hispanic*	0	21	N/A

Births, 1999: 71

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 152.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99
No. of gun-related deaths: 0
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 10.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	8.7 (11.1)	17.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

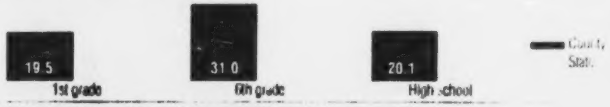
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
11	60	22

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	16	24	19
accept subsidies	13	19	16
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,140 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 91.7% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.47	$7.55
Annual total	$24.218	$31.891

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 15.7 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: *$17,463*

Median Household Income, 1997: $30.794 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	20	5	0	0	1	-95.0 (-78.1)
Children	44	19	2	2	5	-88.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

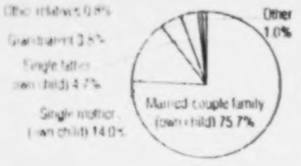
Percent of child support distributed:	31.9 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	0.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.7 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.4 (12.6)
1990-94	12.5 (13.0)
1995-99	10.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -19.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.8% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.4 (14.2)	0.0 (12.2)	0.0 (9.8)	0.0 (8.3)	N/A (-41.5)

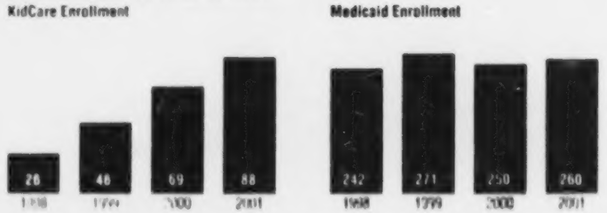
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
0.0 (13.8)	85.7 (20.7)	100.0 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 2

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

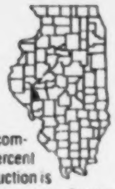
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.5 (7.5)	5.3 (7.8)	5.0 (8.0)	11.1 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Scott County



Scott County had 1,390 children in 2000, compared with 1,479 children in 1990, a 6 percent drop. Its county seat is Winchester. Construction is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 2.4 percent.

Positives: Decrease in abuse and neglect rate, low child death rate.

Concerns: No licensed child care centers, low TANF child support distribution.

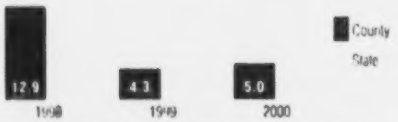
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,476	1,386	-6.1%
Black	0	0	N/A
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	2	N/A
Asian	N/A	2	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	1	N/A
Hispanic*	5	3	-40.0%

Births, 1999: 64

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -61.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 6.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	4.8 (11.1)	6.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

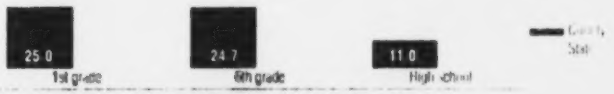
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
11	39	30

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	0	0	0
accept subsidies	0	0	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	10	12	16
accept subsidies	9	10	8
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,590 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 88.1% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.07	$7.79
Annual total	$25,501	$32,916

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.2 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $33.609 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	41	18	7	3	3	-92.7 (-78.1)
Children	102	56	26	17	16	-84.3 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 47.5 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 0.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 25.2 (41.5)

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N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
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( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Shelby County

Shelby County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, falling slightly from 5,751 to 5,723. Shelbyville is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in TANF caseload, high percent of child support distributed.

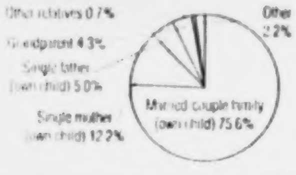
Concerns: Increase in low birth weight babies, low TANF child support distribution.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	5,724	5,644	-1.4%
Black	5	14	180.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	12	50.0%
Asian	N/A	10	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	40	N/A
Hispanic*	16	42	162.5%

Births, 1999: 261

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.9 (12.6)
1990-94	13.5 (13.0)
1995-99	12.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 7.3 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.3 (14.2)	3.1 (12.2)	5.2 (9.8)	4.4 (8.3)	33.3 (-41.5)

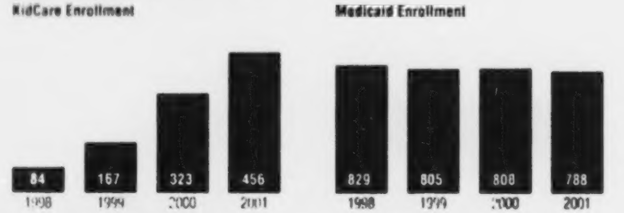
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
27.6 (13.8)	25.9 (20.7)	12.9 (26.4)	26.5 (23.8)	-4.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 26

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.9 (11.6)	9.7 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.8 (7.5)	6.0 (7.8)	5.8 (8.0)	20.8 (6.7)

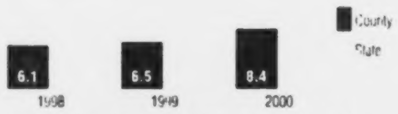
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 37.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 23.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	6.8 (11.1)	5.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

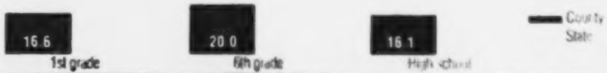
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
52	43	28

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	7	6	7
accept subsidies	1	1	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	15	16	14
accept subsidies	14	15	14
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,522 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.42	$7.53
Annual total	$24,119	$31,792

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $34,827 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	113	57	7	0	0	-100.0 (-78.1)
Children	258	147	56	35	32	-87.6 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 52.3 (39.5)

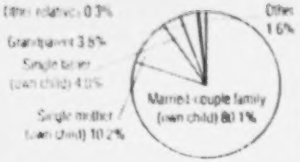
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 6.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 27.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.4 (12.6)
1990-94	15.9 (13.0)
1995-99	10.8 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	28.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.1 (14.2)	2.5 (12.2)	0.6 (9.8)	0.0 (8.3)	N/A (-41.5)

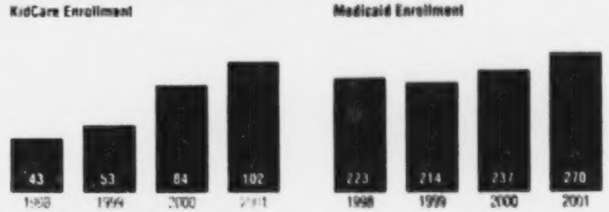
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
0.0 (13.8)	28.6 (20.7)	75.0 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 5

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.3 (7.5)	5.7 (7.8)	6.6 (8.0)	24.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Stark County

Stark County had 1,589 children in 2000 and 1,680 children in 1990, a decrease of 5.4 percent. This central Illinois county has its county seat in Toulon. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.2 percent.

Positives: Low class sizes throughout grades, high percent of child support distributed.

Concerns: Decrease in child care options, increase in percent of births to teens.

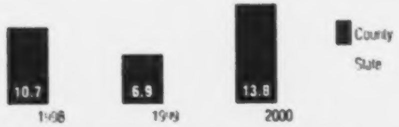
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	1,667	1,551	-7.0%
Black	3	2	-33.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	4	100.0%
Asian	N/A	3	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	25	N/A
Hispanic*	14	28	100.0%

Births, 1999: 77

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 29.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	20.4 (11.1)	22.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

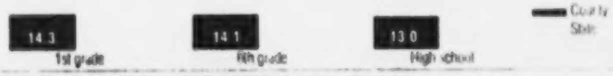
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
17	59	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	2	1
accept subsidies	1	1	0
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	9	10	6
accept subsidies	8	7	4
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,358 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 79.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.60	$8.00
Annual total	$26,607	$33,778

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $35,747 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	42	13	4	2	3	-92.9 (-78.1)
Children	83	32	16	9	15	-81.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	54.7 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	28.4 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 16.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Stephenson County

Stephenson County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 12,391 to 12,343. Freeport is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, increase in permanency rate.

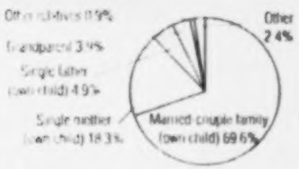
Concerns: Increase in percent of births to teens.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	11,045	10,230	-7.4%
Black	1,162	1,400	20.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	14	19	35.7%
Asian	N/A	109	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	8	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	128	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	462	N/A
Hispanic*	117	313	167.5%

Births, 1999: 611

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	11.7 (12.6)
1990-94	11.6 (13.0)
1995-99	14.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
21.5 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.5 (14.2)	7.2 (12.2)	6.1 (9.8)	5.0 (8.3)	-47.4 (-41.5)

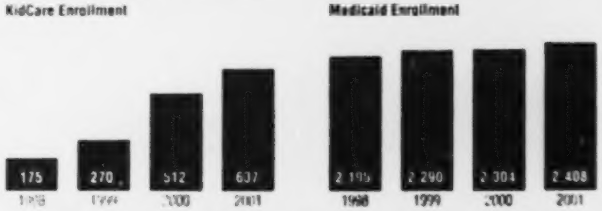
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
21.7 (13.8)	34.6 (20.7)	29.2 (26.4)	28.3 (23.8)	30.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 63

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.8 (11.6)	10.9 (10.0)	6.5 (8.5)	-26.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
6.6 (7.5)	6.9 (7.8)	7.8 (8.0)	18.2 (6.7)

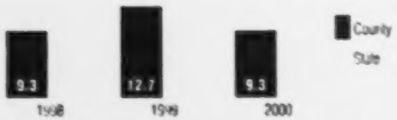
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 37

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 0.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3
Overall rate per 10,000 children: 15.7 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	26.2 (11.1)	18.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

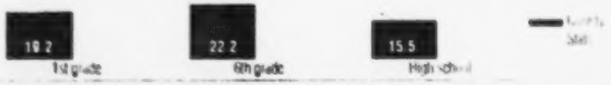
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
172	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	14	14	14
accept subsidies	10	9	9
are accredited	0	1	4
Licensed homes	105	121	113
accept subsidies	97	111	104
are accredited	0	1	1

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,042 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.04	$8.20
Annual total	$27,535	$34,617

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$419 ($776)	63 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 14.5 (17.5)
Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $38,935 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	336	166	59	15	24	-92.9 (-78.1)
Children	800	557	352	204	250	-68.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 39.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 17.9 (24.1)

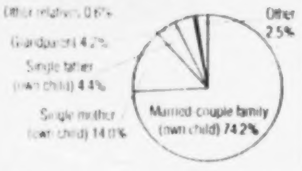
% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 30.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Tazewell County

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.9 (12.6)
1990-94	13.0 (13.0)
1995-99	12.6 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	16.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.3 (14.2)	3.0 (12.2)	3.3 (9.8)	4.3 (8.3)	30.3 (-41.5)

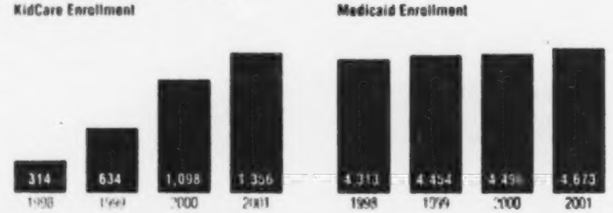
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
23.7 (13.8)	27.5 (20.7)	22.1 (26.4)	11.1 (23.8)	-53.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 120

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.8 (11.6)	7.1 (10.0)	6.5 (8.5)	-26.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.5 (7.5)	6.0 (7.8)	6.4 (8.0)	16.4 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 63

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Tazewell County saw a 4.1 percent decrease in its child population between 1990 and 2000, from 32,669 children to 31,350 children. The county seat is Pekin and the largest industry is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.8 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, decrease in infant mortality.

Concerns: Decrease in permanency placement rate, few accredited child care options.

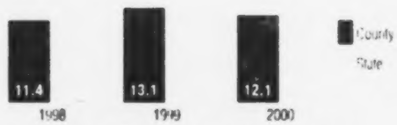
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	32,296	30,421	-5.8%
Black	73	145	98.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	58	67	15.5%
Asian	N/A	201	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	4	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	168	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	392	N/A
Hispanic*	353	477	35.1%

Births, 1999: 1,553

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 6.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 12.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	2.2 (11.1)	3.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

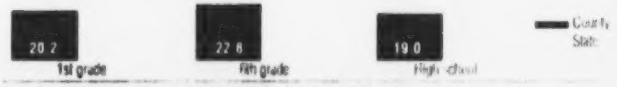
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
303	284	20

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	35	36	38
accept subsidies	20	22	25
are accredited	0	1	1
Licensed homes	85	108	101
accept subsidies	51	67	69
are accredited	0	0	1

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,193 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 81.3% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$14.56	$8.85
Annual total	$30,747	$37,401

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$586 ($776)	88 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 12.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $42,860 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	848	436	127	65	52	-93.9 (-78.1)
Children	1,686	993	441	301	290	-82.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 40.5 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 33.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 20.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Union County

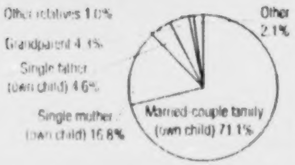
Union County had 4,244 children in 2000, compared with 4,087 children in 1990, a decrease of 3.8 percent. The county seat is Jonesboro. Health care and social assistance is the largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.9 percent.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate, decrease in percent of births to teens.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	15.0 (12.6)
1990-94	15.7 (13.0)
1995-99	13.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -8.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
8.7 (14.2)	4.5 (12.2)	2.1 (9.8)	2.1 (8.3)	-75.9 (-41.5)

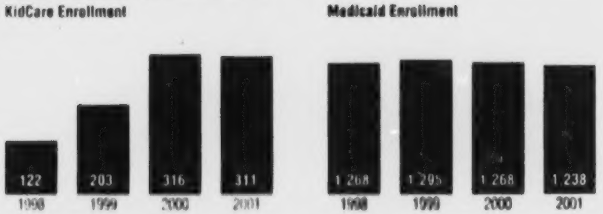
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
15.9 (13.8)	32.5 (20.7)	62.5 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	25.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 19

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.6 (7.5)	5.3 (7.8)	6.9 (8.0)	50.0 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

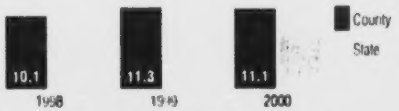
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,016	3,994	-0.5%
Black	15	22	46.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	7	15	114.3%
Asian	N/A	17	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	86	N/A
Hispanic*	65	210	223.1%

Births, 1999: 198

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 9.9% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	9.0 (11.1)	11.9 (9.4)

EDUCATION

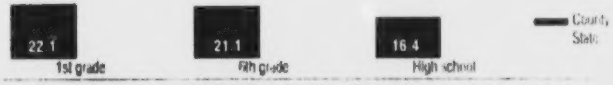
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
100	246	137

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	3
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	3
Licensed homes	14	15	10
accept subsidies	10	11	6
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,674 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 80.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 26.8 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $28,982 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	234	150	75	33	24	-89.7 (-78.1)
Children	505	392	250	153	121	-76.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	45.1 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	25.0 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 41.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Vermilion County

Vermilion County experienced an 8 percent decline in child population, from 22,868 children in 1990 to 20,980 children in 2000. Its county seat is Danville. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.5 percent.

Positives: Increase in permanency placement rate, decrease in substitute care rate.

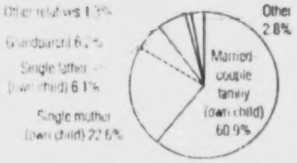
Concerns: High unemployment, low graduation rate, high substitute care rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	19,596	16,857	-14.0%
Black	2,666	2,850	6.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	53	55	3.8%
Asian	N/A	138	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	5	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	204	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	588	N/A
Hispanic*	615	986	60.3%

Births, 1999: 1,170

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.5 (12.6)
1990-94	18.7 (13.0)
1995-99	19.5 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 18.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 7.6% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
14.9 (14.2)	16.0 (12.2)	11.8 (9.8)	10.7 (8.3)	-28.2 (-41.5)

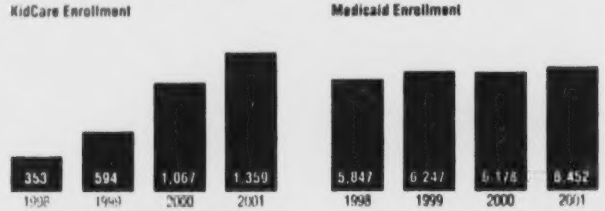
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
16.7 (13.8)	19.7 (20.7)	31.0 (26.4)	29.7 (23.8)	77.8 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 80

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.5 (11.6)	9.0 (10.0)	9.9 (8.5)	-20.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.3 (7.5)	7.5 (7.8)	8.3 (8.0)	13.7 (6.7)

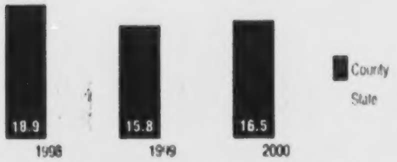
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 32

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -12.7% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 22.6 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	10.8 (11.1)	10.3 (9.4)

EDUCATION

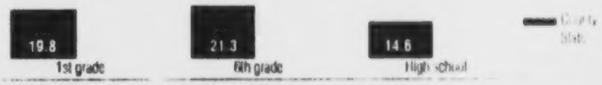
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
328	378	93

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	17	17	15
accept subsidies	13	13	11
are accredited	1	1	0
Licensed homes	148	183	184
accept subsidies	85	11	109
are accredited	1	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,471 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 73.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.38	$8.35
Annual total	$28,254	$35,269

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$436 ($776)	65 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,903 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	1,157	754	388	241	221	-80.9 (-78.1)
Children	2,886	2,238	1,477	1,150	1,009	-65.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	40.3 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	17.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 40.1 (41.5)

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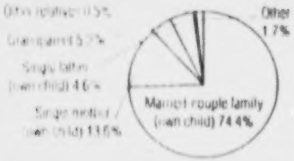
* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	16.1 (12.6)
1990-94	15.9 (13.0)
1995-99	14.2 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -11.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
1.0 (14.2)	3.8 (12.2)	3.8 (9.8)	2.9 (8.3)	190.0 (-41.5)

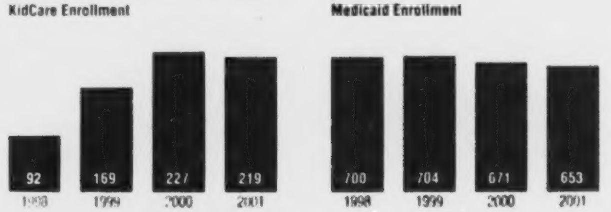
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
62.5 (13.8)	28.6 (20.7)	73.3 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	-68.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 29

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	13.4 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
4.7 (7.5)	7.7 (7.8)	8.4 (8.0)	78.7 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Wabash County

Wabash County saw an 8.2 percent drop in child population between 1990 and 2000, from 3,410 to 3,131. The county seat is Mount Carmel and largest industry is health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.7 percent.

Positives: Decrease in percent of births to teens.

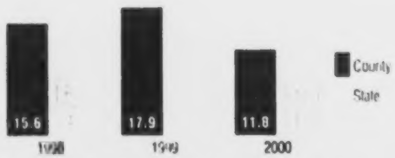
Concerns: High unemployment, increase in substitute care and low birth weight babies.

Child population	**1990**	**2000**	**Change**
White	3,376	3,029	-10.3%
Black	3	15	400.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2	4	100.0%
Asian	N/A	10	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	58	N/A
Hispanic*	16	30	87.5%

Births, 1999: 134

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000
Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-24.4% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 9.1 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	10.8 (11.1)	12.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

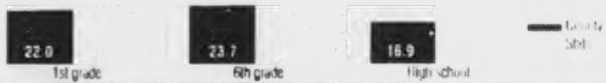
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
42	105	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	3	3	3
accept subsidies	2	2	2
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	16	15	9
accept subsidies	16	15	9
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,535 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.5% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24,021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $32,639 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	95	55	24	1	5	-94.7 (-78.1)
Children	225	156	90	33	34	-84.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 41.6 (39.5)

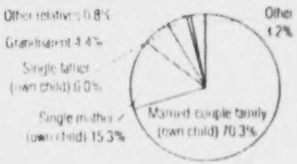
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 22.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 23.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.3 (12.6)
1990-94	14.8 (13.0)
1995-99	15.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 18.7 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.8 (14.2)	4.1 (12.2)	2.5 (9.8)	2.5 (8.3)	-56.9 (-41.5)

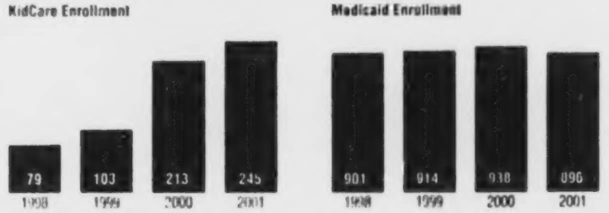
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
19.5 (13.8)	13.3 (20.7)	44.4 (26.4)	20.0 (23.8)	2.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 11

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.6 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

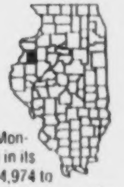
Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.8 (7.5)	5.0 (7.8)	7.5 (8.0)	29.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 16

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Warren County



Warren County, with the county seat of Monmouth, experienced a 12.6 percent decline in its child population from 1990 to 2000, from 4,974 to 4,347. The largest industry is manufacturing. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 3.0 percent.

Positives: High percent of child support distributed, decrease in substitute care rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

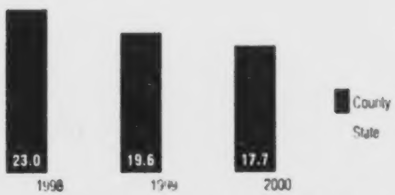
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,802	4,045	-15.8%
Black	109	74	-32.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	12	50.0%
Asian	N/A	15	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	110	N/A
Hispanic*	88	201	128.4%

Births, 1999: 212

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -23.0% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.4 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.9 (11.1)	10.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

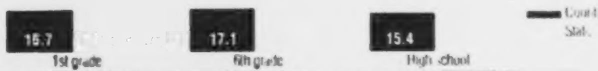
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
185	88	10

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	13	14	10
accept subsidies	3	3	3
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	22	38	35
accept subsidies	15	29	25
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,546 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.25	$7.86
Annual total	$25,876	$33,198

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 18.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,412 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	165	119	51	30	26	-84.2 (-78.1)
Children	337	261	175	106	91	-73.0 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	51.4 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	27.8 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 32.2 (41.5)

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* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Washington County

Washington County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight decrease from 3,931 to 3,832. Nashville is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 2.9 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Low percent of low birth weight babies, increase in KidCare enrollment.

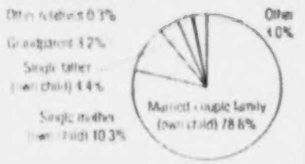
Concerns: Low TANF child support distribution.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,897	3,764	-3.4%
Black	19	20	5.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	8	0.0%
Asian	N/A	6	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	28	N/A
Hispanic*	18	41	127.8%

Births, 1999: 153

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.6 (12.6)
1990-94	10.2 (13.0)
1995-99	10.4 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 20.9 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.2% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
2.6 (14.2)	2.3 (12.2)	3.1 (9.8)	2.6 (8.3)	0.0 (-41.5)

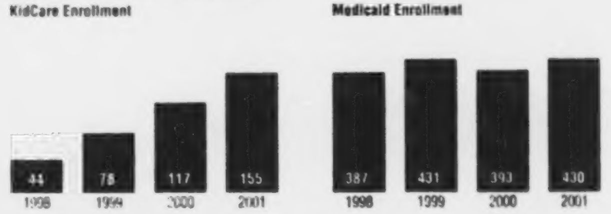
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
16.7 (13.8)	0.0 (20.7)	23.5 (26.4)	0.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 21

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.0 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
3.8 (7.5)	4.5 (7.8)	4.9 (8.0)	28.9 (6.7)

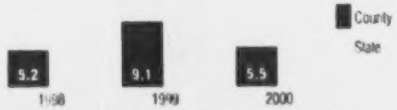
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 12

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 5.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 0

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	9.5 (11.1)	7.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

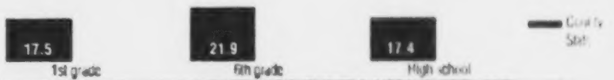
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
16	59	0

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	5	5	5
accept subsidies	4	4	5
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	13	16	13
accept subsidies	13	16	13
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,608 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 84.0% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hously wage	$12.75	$8.06
Annual total	$26,923	$34,064

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$437 ($776)	65 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 11.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $36,681 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	52	33	6	1	3	-94.2 (-78.1)
Children	133	87	24	15	25	-81.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 36.5 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 8.1 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 17.7 (41.5)

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* People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total

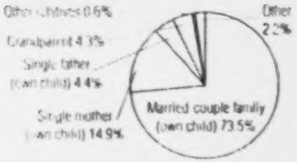
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.9 (12.6)
1990-94	15.4 (13.0)
1995-99	15.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 13.0 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 4.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.2 (14.2)	1.7 (12.2)	1.2 (9.8)	2.5 (8.3)	-21.9 (-41.5)

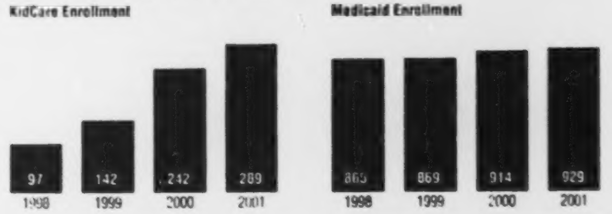
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
0.0 (13.8)	18.8 (20.7)	54.5 (26.4)	10.0 (23.8)	N/A (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 23

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
** (11.6)	11.2 (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.3 (7.5)	6.8 (7.8)	7.7 (8.0)	45.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: --

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

Children of Wayne County

Wayne County had 4,065 children in 2000, compared with 4,226 children in 1990, a decrease of almost 4 percent. Its county seat is Fairfield. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent.

Positives: Decrease in substitute care rate.

Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies and abuse and neglect rate.

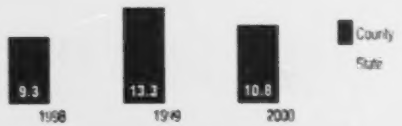
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	4,193	3,984	-5.0%
Black	2	11	450.0%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	7	11	57.1%
Asian	N/A	19	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	0	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	43	N/A
Hispanic*	26	45	73.1%

Births, 1999: 208

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 16.1% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 19.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	2.4 (11.1)	3.4 (9.4)

EDUCATION

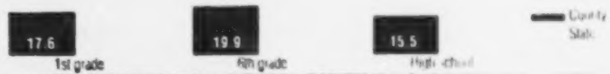
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
54	157	5

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	2	2	2
accept subsidies	1	1	1
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	14	15	9
accept subsidies	13	15	9
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,678 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 87.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$11.37	$7.50
Annual total	$24,021	$31,693

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 17.0 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $30,246 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	107	77	19	8	6	-94.4 (-78.1)
Children	214	188	69	47	39	-81.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

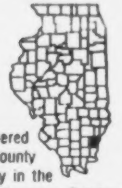
Percent of child support distributed: 38.3 (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: 16.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 33.6 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of White County



White County's child population numbered 3,908 in 1990 and 3.305 in 2000. The county seat is in Carmi and the largest industry in the county is retail trade. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.1 percent.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment. decrease in TANF caseloads.

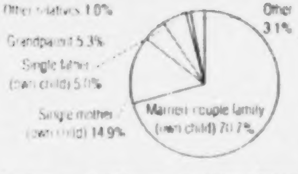
Concerns: Increase in percent of low birth weight babies, high child death rate.

Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	3,865	3.216	-16.8%
Black	12	7	-41.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	13	62.5%
Asian	N/A	13	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	53	N/A
Hispanic*	31	35	12.9%

Births, 1999: 170

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	13.4 (12.6)
1990-94	16.4 (13.0)
1995-99	17.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
32.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.2 (14.2)	3.9 (12.2)	3.3 (9.8)	3.9 (8.3)	-7.1 (-41.5)

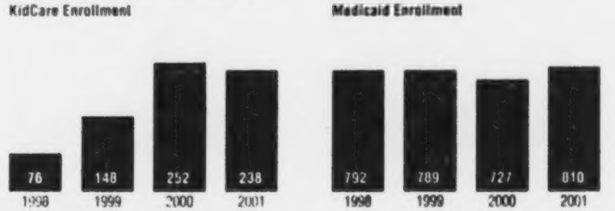
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
21.1 (13.8)	20.0 (20.7)	69.6 (26.4)	21.4 (23.8)	1.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 25

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
13.2 (11.6)	** (10.0)	** (8.5)	N/A (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.1 (7.5)	5.1 (7.8)	9.4 (8.0)	32.4 (6.7)

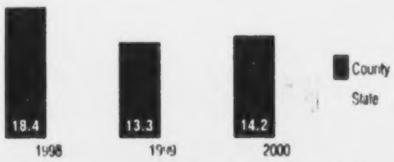
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 0

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -22.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 2

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 47.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.9 (11.1)	8.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

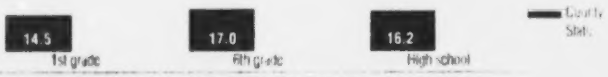
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
28	124	3

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	6	7	6
accept subsidies	4	4	4
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	4	4	3
accept subsidies	2	2	1
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,100 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.13	$7.81
Annual total	$25,620	$33,005

Assumes all parents working. data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$395 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $29,569 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	184	77	21	5	2	-98.9 (-78.1)
Children	377	199	82	36	22	-94.2 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

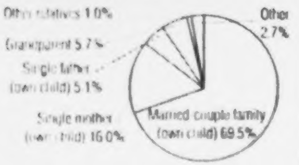
Percent of child support distributed:	32.9 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	23.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	12.1 (12.6)
1990-94	15.0 (13.0)
1995-99	16.3 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	34.6 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.3% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
8.0 (14.2)	7.9 (12.2)	6.7 (9.8)	6.2 (8.3)	-22.5 (-41.5)

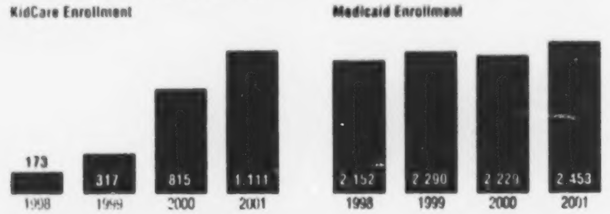
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
10.5 (13.8)	21.1 (20.7)	22.6 (26.4)	22.6 (23.8)	115.2 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 50

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
12.6 (11.6)	7.3 (10.0)	4.6 (8.5)	-63.5 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	5.2 (7.8)	5.7 (8.0)	-3.4 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 22

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 2

Children of Whiteside County

Whiteside County had 16,158 children in 1990 and 15,163 children in 2000, a decrease of about 6 percent. This northern county has its county seat in Morrison. Manufacturing is its largest industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.7 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: High unemployment, increase in percent of births to teens.

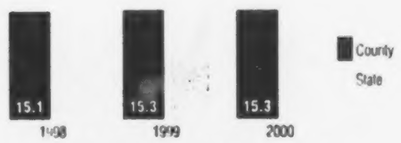
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	14,947	13,466	-9.9%
Black	185	232	25.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	33	35	6.1%
Asian	N/A	88	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	72	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	492	N/A
Hispanic*	1,765	1,983	12.4%

Births, 1999: 750

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 1.3% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 14.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	6.1 (11.1)	8.2 (9.4)

EDUCATION

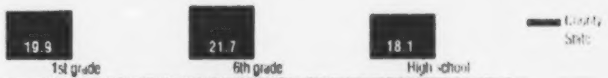
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
164	336	31

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	18	18	16
accept subsidies	8	8	9
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	29	35	45
accept subsidies	25	30	37
are accredited	1	1	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $6,441 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 82.4% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$13.23	$8.28
Annual total	$27,949	$34,992

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$438 ($776)	65 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 13.6 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $37,453 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	315	196	45	10	13	-95.9 (-78.1)
Children	740	533	181	108	120	-83.8 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 42.2 (39.5)

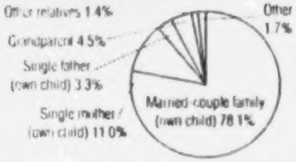
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 14.9 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 26.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	10.6 (12.6)
1990-94	9.7 (13.0)
1995-99	8.2 (12.5)
Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99	-23.1 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 3.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
3.0 (14.2)	2.6 (12.2)	2.1 (9.8)	1.9 (8.3)	-23.1 (-41.5)

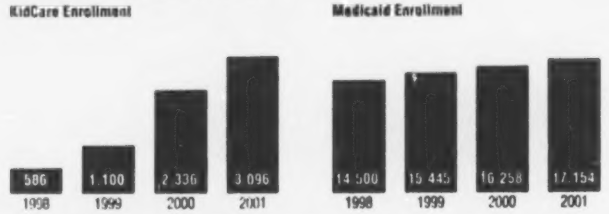
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
22.5 (13.8)	27.7 (20.7)	28.7 (26.4)	25.5 (23.8)	13.3 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 609

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
9.6 (11.6)	7.5 (10.0)	7.7 (8.5)	-19.8 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	6.2 (7.8)	6.8 (8.0)	15.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 315

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Will County

Will County, the fourth most populous county, experienced a 40 percent increase in child population, from 106,447 in 1990 to 150,680 in 2000. Its county seat is Joliet. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 4.6 percent.

Positives: Low (but rising) abuse and neglect rates, increase in KidCare enrollment.

Concerns: High housing costs, high number of gun-related deaths.

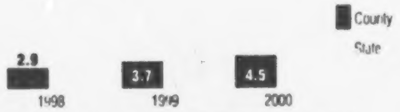
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	86,860	118,191	36.1%
Black	13,771	17,788	29.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	202	334	65.3%
Asian	N/A	3,303	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	64	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,711	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	4,373	N/A
Hispanic*	7,604	16,780	120.7%

Births, 1999: 7,825

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 55.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 18

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 13.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	**1999**	**2000**
% w/ elevated lead level	7.9 (11.1)	8.6 (9.4)

EDUCATION

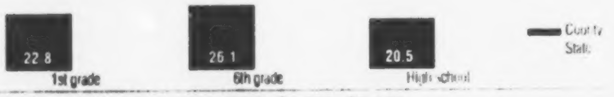
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
673	668	37

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	86	105	102
accept subsidies	60	72	68
are accredited	1	2	13
Licensed homes	268	329	310
accept subsidies	183	237	224
are accredited	10	10	6

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,935 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 86.9% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$19.63	$11.04
Annual total	$41,465	$46,627

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 9.3 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $54,061 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	2,735	1,856	925	486	291	-89.4 (-78.1)
Children	6,532	4,849	3,157	2,143	1,537	-76.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	35.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	12.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 22.1 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Williamson County

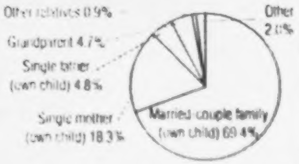
Williamson County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, increasing slightly from 13,835 to 14,038. Marion is the county seat. The largest industry is retail trade and the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Decrease in percent of low birth weight babies, small high school class sizes.

Concerns: Increase in abuse and neglect rate.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.8 (12.6)
1990-94	15.5 (13.0)
1995-99	14.9 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 0.4 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.4% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
5.1 (14.2)	5.5 (12.2)	4.9 (9.8)	7.3 (8.3)	43.1 (-41.5)

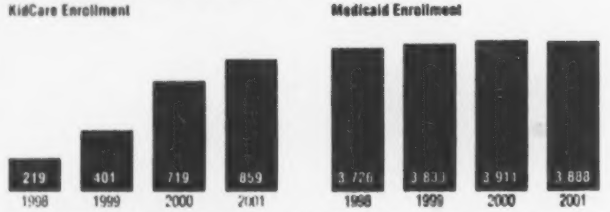
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
18.3 (13.8)	29.4 (20.7)	32.3 (26.4)	19.5 (23.8)	6.6 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 76

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001


KidCare Enrollment

Medicaid Enrollment

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.3 (11.6)	8.7 (10.0)	8.3 (8.5)	0.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.9 (7.5)	6.3 (7.8)	5.6 (8.0)	-5.1 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 20

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 0

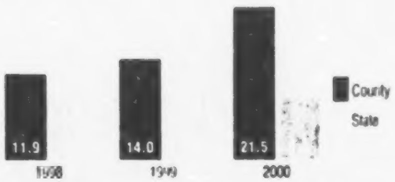
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	13,364	13,098	-2.0%
Black	325	453	39.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	30	36	20.0%
Asian	N/A	66	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	76	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	303	N/A
Hispanic*	166	278	67.5%

Births, 1999: 721

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *80.7% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 3

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.5 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	2.4 (11.1)	2.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

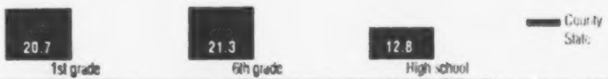
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
211	N/A	N/A

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	16	16	16
accept subsidies	15	14	14
are accredited	1	1	0
Licensed homes	51	58	50
accept subsidies	45	50	37
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,224 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 83.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$12.15	$7.82
Annual total	$25,667	$33,042

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$397 ($776)	59 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 23.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $31,147 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	792	639	319	174	63	-92.0 (-78.1)
Children	1,732	1,519	894	613	313	-81.9 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	35.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	11.3 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 38.3 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Children of Winnebago County

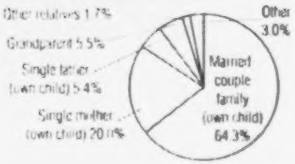
Winnebago County's child population grew 11 percent, from 66,304 in 1990 to 73,502 in 2000. Rockford is the county seat of the sixth most populous county. Manufacturing is the leading industry and the unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.5 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate.

Concerns: High unemployment, high number of gun-related deaths.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	14.3 (12.6)
1990-94	13.8 (13.0)
1995-99	13.8 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -3.7 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 5.9% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
9.9 (14.2)	9.4 (12.2)	9.0 (9.8)	9.3 (8.3)	-6.1 (-41.5)

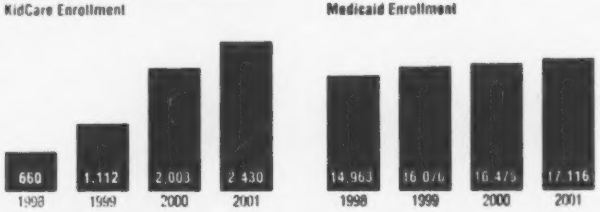
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
21.4 (13.8)	26.0 (20.7)	28.6 (26.4)	21.4 (23.8)	0.0 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 284

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.4 (11.6)	9.0 (10.0)	7.9 (8.5)	-24.0 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
7.0 (7.5)	7.4 (7.8)	8.0 (8.0)	14.3 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 156

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 12

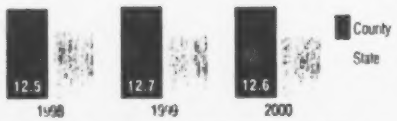
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	54,550	54,849	0.5%
Black	9,005	10,935	21.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	177	251	41.8%
Asian	N/A	1,450	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	30	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,066	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	2,721	N/A
Hispanic*	3,146	7,638	142.8%

Births, 1999: 3,952

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: 0.8% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 24

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 18.8 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	7.2 (11.1)	6.0 (9.4)

EDUCATION

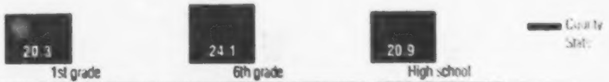
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
557	1,872	653

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	60	63	57
accept subsidies	36	37	34
are accredited	1	1	2
Licensed homes	473	580	523
accept subsidies	396	498	478
are accredited	7	6	4

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,731 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 78.2% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Hourly wage	$15.15	$9.07
Annual total	$31,994	$38,292

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$594 ($776)	89 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 16.7 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $41,004 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	2,981	1,902	761	289	86	-97.1 (-78.1)
Children	7,226	5,393	2,961	1,742	1,210	-83.3 (-64.6)

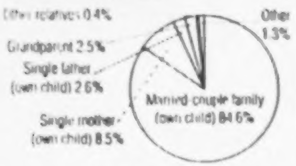
Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed:	38.9 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed:	14.5 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 39.2 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	8.3 (12.6)
1990-94	7.4 (13.0)
1995-99	8.7 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 5.2 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 2.7% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
4.0 (14.2)	3.5 (12.2)	2.4 (9.8)	1.6 (8.3)	-60.0 (-41.5)

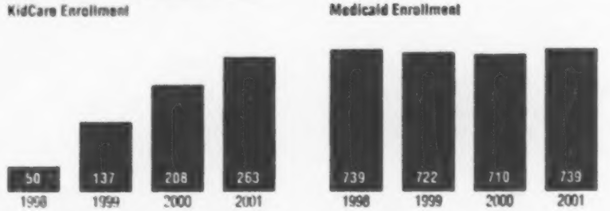
Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
28.9 (13.8)	17.8 (20.7)	36.5 (26.4)	40.0 (23.8)	38.4 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 24

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001



Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
8.1 (11.6)	6.7 (10.0)	7.7 (8.5)	-4.9 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
5.1 (7.5)	5.6 (7.8)	6.3 (8.0)	23.5 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 17

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: 1

Children of Woodford County

Woodford County experienced little change in child population between 1990 and 2000, with a slight increase from 9,436 to 9,470. Eureka is the county seat. The largest industry is manufacturing and the unemployment rate was 2.1 percent in October 2001.

Positives: Increase in KidCare enrollment, low percent of single parents.

Concerns: increase in percent of low birth weight babies.

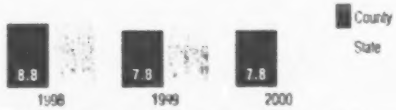
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	9,345	9,270	-0.8%
Black	22	35	59.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	15	19	26.7%
Asian	N/A	32	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	1	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	42	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	112	N/A
Hispanic*	92	83	-9.8%

Births, 1999: 436

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: *-11.4% (-11.7%)*

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 1

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 20.0 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	2.6 (11.1)	5.9 (9.4)

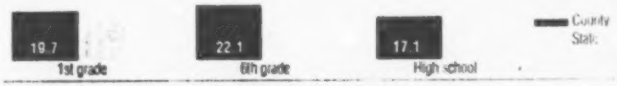
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
17	183	96

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	12	12	12
accept subsidies	8	8	7
are accredited	0	0	0
Licensed homes	8	13	18
accept subsidies	6	9	9
are accredited	0	0	0

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $5,681 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 89.6% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001 (*MSA)

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Houly wage	$14.52	$8.84
Annual total	$30,671	$37,351

Assumes all parents working, data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$586 ($776)	88 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: 8.1 (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: $49.396 ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	111	75	30	9	6	-94.6 (-78.1)
Children	256	191	98	46	32	-87.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: 47.5 (39.5)
Percent of TANF child support distributed: 16.2 (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 13.9 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*
N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable
*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*
( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

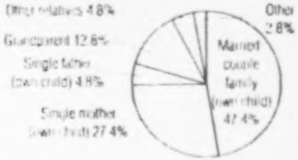
Children of the City of Chicago

Chicago, the largest city in Illinois, is the third largest city in the United States. Between 1990 and 2000, the child population decreased 1.3 percent from 1,230.978 children to 1.215.315 children. The unemployment rate in October 2001 was 6.7 percent.

Positives: Decrease in infant mortality rate, decrease in substitute care rate.

Concerns: High number of gun-related deaths, high lead poisoning rate, high percent of births to teens, and low graduation rate.

Living Arrangements for Children, 2000



Teen Births

Percent of all births to teens

1985-89	18.8 (12.6)
1990-94	18.8 (13.0)
1995-99	18.1 (12.5)

Percent change, 1985-89 to 1995-99 -3.8 (-0.6)

Teens age 15-19 who gave birth, 1999: 8.5% (5.1%)

Children in Foster/Substitute Care—Rate/1,000

1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1998-2001
42.7 (14.2)	36.0 (12.2)	27.4 (9.8)	22.1 (8.3)	-48.2 (-41.5)

Foster Children Placed in Permanent Homes—Percent of Children in Care

1997	1998	1999	2000	% change, 1997-2000
10.7 (13.8)	18.8 (20.7)	25.7 (26.4)	22.2 (23.8)	107.5 (72.5)

Early Intervention Enrollment, 2001: 2,427

HEALTH

Health Insurance, 1998 to 2001

KidCare Enrollment

1998	1999	2000	2001
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Medicaid Enrollment

1998	1999	2000	2001
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Infant Mortality—Deaths/1,000

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
16.4 (11.6)	14.0 (10.0)	11.3 (8.5)	-31.1 (-26.7)

Low Birth Weight Babies—Percent

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	% change, 1985-89 to 1995-99
10.6 (7.5)	10.9 (7.8)	10.5 (8.0)	-0.9 (6.7)

Asthma Hospitalizations, 2000: 3,862

Children Who Contracted Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2000: N/A

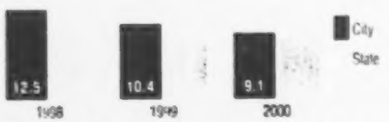
Child population	1990	2000	Change
White	722.204	759.840	5.2%
Black	342.659	336.793	-1.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2.103	3.281	56.0%
Asian	N/A	23,579	N/A
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	N/A	477	N/A
Asian or Pacific Islander	24,568	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	N/A	27.858	N/A
Hispanic*	198,916	265,857	33.7%

Births, 1999: 50.542

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

Rate per 1,000 children



% change in rate, 1998-2000: -27.2% (-11.7%)

Child Deaths, 1995-99

No. of gun-related deaths: 677

Overall rate per 10,000 children: 26.3 (22.9)

Lead Poisoning	1999	2000
% w/ elevated lead level	17.8 (11.1)	15.1 (9.4)

EDUCATION

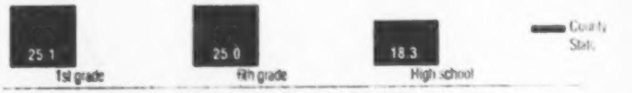
Head Start and PreK Enrollment

Head Start Funded Slots, FY 2001	PreK Enrollment, 2000-01	PreK Wait List 2000-01
16.518	19,256	1,327

Licensed Child Care Providers

	1999	2000	2001
Licensed centers	642	534	523
accept subsidies	420	398	393
are accredited	146	88	154
Licensed homes	1,011	1,263	1,358
accept subsidies	947	1,207	1,306
are accredited	30	21	15

Class Size, 1999-2000



Per-Pupil Spending, 1999-2000: $7,827 ($7,146)

Graduation Rate, 1999-2000: 66.8% (82.6%)

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Self-Sufficiency Standard, 2001

	Single-parent family	Two-parent family
Houdy wage	$19.03	$10.52
Annual total	$40.189	$44,427

Assumes all parents working. data for a two-child family

Affordable Housing, 2001

Monthly Fair Market Rent (FMR), 2 BRs	Minimum wage hours/week for FMR
$891 ($776)	133 (116)

Percent of Children in Poverty, 1997: N/A (17.5)

Poverty Threshold for a Family of 4, 2000: $17,463

Median Household Income, 1997: N/A ($45,606)

Families and Children on TANF, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change, 1997-2001
Grantees	80,896	68.944	50,620	35,660	24,351	-69.9 (-78.1)
Children	220,320	188.929	155.141	121,051	91.391	-58.5 (-64.6)

Child Support, FY 2001

Percent of child support distributed: N/A (39.5)

Percent of TANF child support distributed: N/A (24.1)

% of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000: 78.0 (41.5)

** People who are Hispanic may be of any race and are not included in the total*

N/A - Not Available or Not Applicable

*-- Cell Suppression; ** Data were insufficient to calculate a rate*

( ) Numbers in parentheses are comparable statewide figures

VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

These can be found on the Web at www.voices4kids.org or by calling 312-456-0600.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements - Total number of children in various living arrangements, 2000.

Teen Births - Total number of births 1995-99; number of births to teens 1995-99; number of births to 15- to 19-year-olds, 1995-99.

Children in Foster/Substitute Care - Total number of children in foster/substitute care in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Permanency Placement - Total number of children placed in three types of permanent homes (reunification, adoption and subsidized guardianship) in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

HEALTH

Infant Mortality - Total number of infant deaths for 1985-89, 1990-94 and 1995-99.

Low Birth Weight - Total number of low birth weight babies born 1995-99.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Free and Reduced Price Lunches - Total number of students and total number of students eligible for free or reduced price lunches.

SAFETY

Child Abuse and Neglect - Total number of indicated cases, 1998-2000.

Lead Poisoning - Total number of children tested and children with elevated blood lead levels, 1999 and 2000.

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Teen Births, 1995-99

	Total Births 1995-99	Births to Girls Under 20 1995-99	% of Births to Girls Under 20	# of Girls 15 to 19, 1999	Girls 15-19 Who Gave Birth, 1999	% of Births to Girls 15-19
ILLINOIS	914,059	161,579	13.8	462,538	21,411	4.6
Adams County	4,175	556	13.3	2,554	109	4.3
Alexander County	676	172	25.4	320	32	10.0
Bond County	978	123	12.6	651	21	3.2
Boone County	2,766	322	11.6	1,483	71	4.8
Brown County	272	27	9.9	187	5	2.7
Bureau County	2,036	259	12.7	1,275	48	3.8
Calhoun County	238	17	7.1	173	2	1.2
Carroll County	889	107	12.0	576	23	4.0
Cass County	880	140	15.9	434	32	7.4
Champaign County	10,884	1,108	10.2	9,274	206	2.2
Christian County	2,094	293	14.0	1,114	52	4.7
Clark County	958	133	13.9	562	26	4.6
Clay County	860	132	15.3	519	27	5.2
Clinton County	2,000	213	10.7	1,166	40	3.4
Coles County	2,952	441	14.9	3,020	97	3.2
Cook County	433,870	61,424	14.2	179,344	11,235	6.3
Crawford County	1,102	179	16.2	671	24	3.6
Cumberland County	680	91	13.4	447	10	2.2
DeKalb County	5,252	506	9.6	4,757	102	2.1

De Witt County	988	140	14.2	554	29	5.2
Douglas County	1,436	134	9.3	721	34	4.7
DuPage County	67,726	2,815	4.2	28,955	577	2.0
Edgar County	1,117	205	18.4	659	32	4.9
Edwards County	353	55	15.6	200	11	5.5
Effingham County	2,360	276	11.7	1,258	50	4.0
Fayette County	1,302	233	17.9	740	41	5.5
Ford County	892	104	11.7	473	20	4.2
Franklin County	2,282	392	17.2	1,273	73	5.7
Fulton County	2,055	316	15.4	1,135	71	6.3
Gallatin County	322	55	17.1	224	11	4.9
Greene County	912	134	14.7	293	4	1.4
Grundy County	2,391	261	10.9	698	23	3.3
Hamilton County	441	59	13.4	293	4	1.4
Hancock County	1,066	116	10.9	698	23	3.3
Hardin County	245	54	22.0	169	10	5.9
Henderson County	408	62	15.2	276	10	3.6
Henry County	2,878	335	11.6	1,817	61	3.4
Iroquois County	1,767	241	13.6	1,070	51	4.8
Jackson County	3,405	467	13.7	3,011	84	2.8
Jasper County	597	62	10.4	370	10	2.7
Jefferson County	2,321	384	16.5	1,283	60	4.7
Jersey County	1,212	132	10.9	877	21	2.4
Jo Daviess County	1,200	107	8.9	692	27	3.9
Johnson County	578	77	13.3	337	17	5.0
Kane County	35,068	3,921	11.2	14,081	766	5.4
Kankakee County	7,529	1,213	16.1	3,941	224	5.7
Kendall County	3,674	263	7.2	1,954	53	2.7
Knox County	3,178	474	14.9	1,862	85	4.6

Lake County	51,445	4,222	8.2	21,748	864	4.0
La Salle County	6,835	864	12.6	3,863	180	4.7
Lawrence County	841	147	17.5	546	36	6.6

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Infant Mortality, 1985-89 to 1995-99

	Live Births			Infant Deaths		
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99
ILLINOIS	912,609	960,379	914,059	15,166	13,781	10,688
Adams County	4,743	4,570	4,175	45	28	24
Alexander County	932	855	676	6	12	8
Bond County	953	981	978	11	12	8
Boone County	2,143	2,423	2,766	17	23	21
Brown County	276	320	272	2	1	0
Bureau County	2,354	2,129	2,036	29	22	15
Calhoun County	313	285	238	0	3	1
Carroll County	1,109	993	889	16	6	9
Cass County	823	913	880	11	5	3
Champaign County	13,150	12,139	10,884	118	104	73
Christian County	2,376	2,285	2,094	20	17	16
Clark County	1,007	942	958	8	7	4
Clay County	931	918	860	6	8	6
Clinton County	2,270	2,211	2,000	14	17	8
Coles County	2,992	2,923	2,952	29	34	25
Cook County	446,862	476,028	433,870	6,118	5,774	4,349
Crawford County	1,234	1,168	1,102	9	10	8
Cumberland County	783	736	680	3	5	4
DeKalb County	4,732	4,884	5,252	60	35	29
De Witt County	1,109	1,144	988	6	8	7
Douglas County	1,454	1,330	1,436	18	9	8
DuPage County	62,100	69,792	67,726	447	441	419

Edgar County	1,265	1,105	1,117	10	8	9
Edwards County	458	389	353	5	9	4
Effingham County	2,766	2,609	2,360	19	20	12
Fayette County	1,335	1,266	1,302	10	6	11
Ford County	910	842	892	8	7	9
Franklin County	2,519	2,373	2,282	23	30	18
Fulton County	2,108	2,109	2,055	18	10	12
Gallatin County	435	412	322	6	2	1
Greene County	1,027	953	912	12	6	7
Grundy County	2,247	2,313	2,391	20	11	23
Hamilton County	510	483	441	6	0	3
Hancock County	1,339	1,287	1,066	17	7	5
Hardin County	254	242	245	1	0	0
Henderson County	471	453	408	5	3	1
Henry County	3,374	3,031	2,878	27	17	18
Iroquois County	2,003	1,852	1,767	17	16	11
Jackson County	3,715	3,489	3,405	33	33	37
Jasper County	822	658	597	7	10	6
Jefferson County	2,798	2,618	2,321	31	13	16
Jersey County	1,370	1,239	1,212	10	12	6
Jo Daviess County	1,388	1,237	1,200	15	3	3
Johnson County	531	575	578	4	5	5
Kane County	27,993	31,731	35,068	300	275	263
Kankakee County	7,748	8,277	7,529	115	91	60
Kendall County	2,667	3,113	3,674	19	17	22
Knox County	3,451	3,294	3,178	29	32	18
Lake County	41,830	48,659	51,445	407	332	291
La Salle County	6,914	6,912	6,835	60	52	45
Lawrence County	1,020	900	841	10	9	9
Lee County	1,962	232	11.8	1,213	43	3.5

Livingston County	2,301	287	12.5	1,396	60	4.3
Logan County	1,676	232	13.8	1,202	42	3.5
Macon County	7,684	1,459	19.0	4,128	270	6.5
Macoupin County	2,698	410	15.2	1,809	90	5.0
Madison County	16,670	2,370	14.2	9,413	433	4.6
Marion County	2,710	493	18.2	1,460	91	6.2
Marshall County	714	75	10.5	41	19	4.3
Mason County	936	160	17.1	559	32	5.7
Massac County	883	164	18.6	484	28	5.8
McDonough County	1,467	156	10.6	2,025	33	1.6
McHenry County	19,392	1,023	5.3	8,597	224	2.6
McLean County	9,655	899	9.3	7,431	156	2.1
Menard County	695	73	10.5	462	19	4.1
Mercer County	914	107	11.7	603	26	4.3
Monroe County	1,564	88	5.6	985	19	1.9
Montgomery County	1,719	286	16.6	1,031	53	5.1
Morgan County	2,037	293	14.4	1,551	54	3.5
Moultrie County	912	107	11.7	603	26	4.3
Ogle County	3,001	337	11.2	1,785	75	4.2
Peoria County	13,296	2,190	16.5	6,713	343	5.1
Perry County	1,174	169	14.4	723	30	4.1
Piatt County	933	83	8.9	569	13	2.3
Pike County	977	133	13.6	567	20	3.5
Pope County	195	26	13.3	154	1	0.6
Pulaski County	500	121	24.2	287	22	7.7
Putnam County	343	26	7.6	210	6	2.9
Randolph County	1,884	263	14.0	1,037	55	5.3
Richland County	1,037	164	15.8	576	27	4.7
Rock Island County	9,762	1,531	15.7	5,423	272	5.0
St. Clair County	19,011	3,396	17.9	9,566	607	6.3

Saline County	1,528	279	18.3	871	58	6.7
Sangamon County	12,429	1,727	13.9	6,309	317	5.0
Schuyler County	420	51	12.1	229	10	4.4
Scott County	322	35	10.9	234	9	3.8
Shelby County	1,315	168	12.8	789	36	4.6
Stark County	391	42	10.7	208	11	5.3
Stephenson County	3,079	439	14.3	1,748	80	4.6
Tazewell County	7,883	998	12.7	4,283	180	4.6
Union County	1,039	142	13.7	626	26	42
Vermilion County	5,771	1,126	19.5	2,837	216	7.6
Wabash County	656	94	14.3	516	19	3.7
Warren County	1,089	172	15.8	838	31	3.7
Washington County	802	83	10.3	559	18	3.2
Wayne County	953	149	15.6	571	27	4.7
White County	822	146	17.8	546	32	5.9
Whiteside County	3,896	633	16.2	2,082	110	5.3
Will County	35,506	2,898	8.2	17,226	588	3.4
Williamson County	3,485	519	14.9	1,985	108	5.4
Winnebago County	19,476	2,685	13.8	9,204	545	5.9
Woodford County	2,087	182	8.7	1,422	38	2.7
City of Chicago	260,522	47,095	18.1	98,839	8,423	8.5

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Low Birth Weight Babies, 1985-89 to 1995-99

	Live Births			Low Weight Births		
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99
ILLINOIS	912,609	960,379	914,059	68,004	75,057	72,917
Adams County	4,743	4,570	4,175	240	283	254
Alexander County	932	855	676	74	81	86
Bond County	953	981	978	51	70	81
Boone County	2,143	2,423	2,766	120	145	174
Brown County	276	320	272	11	16	17
Bureau County	2,354	2,129	2,036	121	103	102
Calhoun County	313	285	238	16	14	13
Carroll County	1,109	993	889	71	48	58
Cass County	823	913	880	71	61	58
Champaign County	13,150	12,139	10,884	864	849	792
Christian County	2,376	2,285	2,094	140	165	154
Clark County	1,007	942	958	70	51	68
Clay County	931	918	860	54	68	65
Clinton County	2,270	2,211	2,000	100	107	95
Coles County	2,992	2,923	2,952	167	180	212
Cook County	446,862	476,028	433,870	39,591	44,282	39,943
Crawford County	1,234	1,168	1,102	75	64	81
Cumberland County	783	736	680	32	50	53
DeKalb County	4,732	4,884	5,252	245	220	332
De Witt County	1,109	1,144	988	67	76	82
Douglas County	1,454	1,330	1,436	72	74	87

DuPage County	62,100	69,792	67,726	2,951	3,580	4,084
Edgar County	1,265	1,105	1,117	80	72	98
Edwards County	458	389	353	27	30	23
Effingham County	2,766	2,609	2,360	119	139	155
Fayette County	1,335	1,266	1,302	119	139	155
Ford County	910	842	892	58	43	67
Franklin County	2,519	2,373	2,282	148	155	199
Fulton County	2,108	2,109	2,055	112	135	136
Gallatin County	435	412	322	29	22	19
Greene County	1,027	953	912	64	66	61
Grundy County	2,247	2,313	2,391	100	102	144
Hamilton County	510	483	441	39	24	36
Hancock County	1,339	1,287	1,066	66	63	62
Hardin County	254	242	245	23	8	11
Henderson County	471	453	408	32	21	23
Henry County	3,374	3,031	2,878	159	168	177
Iroquois County	2,003	1,852	1,767	124	110	117
Jackson County	3,715	3,489	3,405	209	243	284
Jasper County	822	658	597	35	34	42
Jefferson County	2,798	2,618	2,321	183	188	144
Jersey County	1,370	1,239	1,212	61	70	64
Jo Daviess County	1,388	1,237	1,200	60	64	58
Johnson County	531	575	578	31	39	38
Kane County	27,993	31,731	35,068	1,739	2,046	2,261
Kankakee County	7,748	8,277	7,529	599	624	557
Kendall County	2,667	3,113	3,674	129	139	199
Knox County	3,451	3,294	3,178	231	223	204
Lake County	41,830	48,659	51,445	2,465	2,981	3,324
La Salle County	6,914	6,912	6,835	383	406	420
Lawrence County	1,020	900	841	73	69	56

Lee County	2,409	2,185	1,962	117	104	122
Livingston County	2,781	2,478	2,301	163	137	137
Logan County	1,966	1,823	1,676	99	139	113
Macon County	8,629	8,598	7,684	623	660	699
Macoupin County	3,053	2,849	2,698	173	182	199
Madison County	18,169	17,812	16,670	1,240	1,210	1,279
Marion County	3,101	3,066	2,710	202	233	199
Marshall County	725	754	714	38	43	43
Mason County	1,025	1,035	936	55	71	69
Massac County	827	899	883	81	47	52
McDonough County	1,838	1,627	1,467	129	103	85
McHenry County	13,662	17,133	19,392	702	920	1,107
McLean County	8,457	9,234	9,655	495	544	672
Menard County	772	746	695	45	39	47
Mercer County	1,054	916	914	45	44	43
Monroe County	1,496	1,511	1,564	71	83	99
Montgomery County	2,054	1,871	1,719	102	110	128
Morgan County	2,362	2,227	2,037	124	127	162
Moultrie County	929	890	912	57	47	58
Ogle County	3,191	3,291	3,001	173	197	174
Peoria County	13,368	14,057	13,296	1,065	1,123	1,113
Perry County	1,393	1,369	1,174	80	87	89
Piatt County	949	967	933	53	48	57
Pike County	1,122	1,037	977	77	76	79
Pope County	206	170	195	10	10	12
Pulaski County	596	566	500	62	55	61
Putnam County	358	334	343	16	23	21
Randolph County	2,126	1,881	1,884	132	131	143
Richland County	1,149	1,030	1,037	67	63	77
Rock Island County	10,890	10,323	9,762	734	760	670

St. Clair County	23,358	22,165	19,011	2,106	2,029	1,728
Saline County	1,630	1,611	1,528	95	120	116
Sangamon County	13,382	13,475	12,429	975	973	1,002
Schuyler County	419	424	420	25	21	29
Scott County	358	340	32	16	18	16
Shelby County	1,508	1,449	1,315	73	87	76
Stark County	398	404	391	21	23	26
Stephenson County	3,420	3,303	3,079	225	229	240
Tazewell County	8,228	8,307	7,883	454	495	506
Union County	1,097	1,124	1,039	51	60	72
Vermilion County	6,097	6,223	5,771	445	468	480
Wabash County	963	818	656	45	63	55
Warren County	1,285	1,131	1,089	75	57	82
Washington County	1,002	868	802	38	39	39
Wayne County	1,134	983	953	60	67	73
White County	1,063	916	822	76	47	77
Whiteside County	4,215	3,987	3,896	248	208	224
Will County	27,242	29,861	35,506	1,600	1,843	2,414
Williamson County	3,601	3,558	3,485	211	223	196
Winnebago County	19,535	20,211	19,476	1,358	1,499	1,560
Woodford County	2,103	2,098	2,087	108	117	132
City of Chicago	278,192	296,451	260,522	29,488	32,198	27,230

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Child Poverty and Household Income, 1998

	% of Children 0-17 in Poverty	Median Household Income
ILLINOIS	15.4	$43,141
Adams County	16.3	$36,597
Alexander County	32.2	$22,261
Bond County	14.6	$35,077
Boone County	9.8	$51,925
Brown County	12.8	$33,862
Bureau County	12.3	$37,599
Calhoun County	13.6	$33,794
Carroll County	13.9	$37,035
Cass County	15.8	$34,365
Champaign County	14.9	$40,519
Christian County	15.9	$36,105
Clark County	16.1	$33,488
Clay County	16.2	$30,440
Clinton County	10.9	$41,346
Coles County	16.9	$36,435
Cook County	20.0	$41,815
Crawford County	15.8	$34,146
Cumberland County	15.7	$34,247
DeKalb County	9.6	$46,964
De Witt County	15.1	$39,289
Douglas County	13.6	$37,629
DuPage County	5.7	$64,365
Edgar County	18.3	$32,234

Edwards County	15.6	$30,994
Effingham County	12.0	$38,960
Fayette County	17.3	$30,942
Ford County	12.8	$37,539
Franklin County	23.8	$26,633
Fulton County	17.8	$32,316
Gallatin County	24.1	$27,892
Greene County	18.1	$29,530
Grundy County	7.7	$52,469
Hamilton County	20.0	$28,314
Hancock County	14.3	$35,566
Hardin County	21.2	$26,552
Henderson County	15.1	$35,221
Henry County	12.5	$39,730
Iroquois County	14.4	$34,827
Jackson County	23.5	$28,847
Jasper County	16.7	$31,965
Jefferson County	20.6	$33,065
Jersey County	14.4	$38,918
Jo Daviess County	10.8	$39,444
Johnson County	17.8	$32,976
Kane County	7.9	$57,033
Kankakee County	17.2	$38,294
Kendall County	4.5	$63,020
Knox County	17.3	$34,382
Lake County	8.3	$63,467
La Salle County	13.7	$38,933
Lawrence County	20.9	$30,187
Lee County	11.3	$39,907
Livingston County	12.8	$42,255

Logan County	14.0	$38,896
Macon County	20.3	$40,676
Macoupin County	15.6	$35,362
Madison County	15.0	$40,871
Marion County	19.6	$32,201
Marshall County	14.4	$39,901
Mason County	18.1	$35,280
Massac County	21.4	$30,904
McDonough County	17.4	$34,546
McHenry County	4.7	$62,106
McLean County	10.9	$48,636
Menard County	12.7	$44,158
Mercer County	12.2	$40,244
Monroe County	6.2	$52,581
Montgomery County	17.2	$33,950
Morgan County	16.1	$36,838
Moultrie County	10.4	$39,377
Ogle County	9.6	$44,087
Peoria County	19.8	$40,569
Perry County	17.7	$31,588
Piatt County	8.5	$45,299
Pike County	18.5	$30,441
Pope County	17.7	$29,971
Pulaski County	29.5	$23,195
Putnam County	9.6	$43,433
Randolph County	14.8	$35,199
Richland County	18.8	$31,644
Rock Island County	16.7	$38,417
St. Clair County	21.3	$36,188
Saline County	24.6	$26,956

Sangamon County	14.7	$42,954
Schuyler County	13.6	$33,136
Scott County	13.4	$34,904
Shelby County	12.5	$35,532
Stark County	14.9	$36,423
Stephenson County	13.8	$41,247
Tazewell County	11.8	$44,509
Union County	22.8	$30,412
Vermilion County	19.5	$33,216
Wabash County	16.6	$33,263
Warren County	14.9	$32,636
Washington County	9.6	$38,372
Wayne County	16.4	$30,978
White County	21.9	$30,214
Whiteside County	12.8	$38,789
Will County	7.4	$57,156
Williamson County	20.2	$32,506
Winnebago County	14.8	$42,267
Woodford County	7.6	$50,391

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1998 to 2000

	Indicated Cases, 1998	Indicated Cases, 1999	Indicated Cases, 2000	Rate per 1,000, 1998	Rate per 1,000, 1999	Rate per 1,000, 2000
ILLINOIS	30,350	28,166	27,049	9.4	8.7	8.3
Adams County	281	204	234	16.5	12.0	13.8
Alexander County	55	57	37	22.2	23.0	14.9
Bond County	48	39	60	12.4	10.1	15.5
Boone County	109	87	69	8.8	7.0	5.5
Brown County	10	15	10	8.1	12.2	8.1
Bureau County	62	63	73	7.1	7.2	8.3
Calhoun County	2	1	17	1.7	0.9	14.6
Carroll County	66	57	71	16.3	14.1	17.5
Cass County	52	40	30	15.0	11.5	8.6
Champaign County	471	460	630	12.5	12.2	16.7
Christian County	90	80	70	10.6	9.4	8.2
Clark County	38	53	45	9.0	12.5	10.6
Clay County	44	48	60	12.6	13.8	17.2
Clinton County	62	75	84	7.0	8.5	9.5
Coles County	174	127	128	16.6	12.1	12.2
Cook County	11,956	10,147	9,396	8.6	7.3	6.7
Crawford County	73	70	65	15.7	15.0	13.9
Cumberland County	36	21	29	12.1	7.1	9.7

DeKalb County	246	137	173	12.0	6.7	8.4
De Witt County	85	83	65	20.6	20.1	15.8
Douglas County	37	73	33	6.9	13.5	6.1
DuPage County	583	547	407	2.4	2.3	1.7
Edgar County	64	74	49	13.6	15.7	10.4
Edwards County	16	20	22	10.0	12.4	13.7
Effingham County	134	101	86	13.7	10.3	8.8
Fayette County	95	76	61	18.3	14.6	11.8
Ford County	28	35	43	7.6	9.5	11.7
Franklin County	145	112	191	16.2	12.5	21.3
Fulton County	169	121	145	20.1	14.4	17.2
Gallatin County	21	27	35	14.7	18.9	24.5
Greene County	47	51	50	12.5	13.6	13.3
Grundy County	44	21	45	4.4	2.1	4.5
Hamilton County	17	27	41	8.2	13.1	19.8
Hancock County	65	58	64	13.1	11.7	12.9
Hardin County	22	11	14	22.4	11.2	14.3
Henderson County	16	14	18	8.4	7.4	9.5
Henry County	172	147	116	13.3	11.4	9.0
Iroquois County	78	81	57	9.8	10.2	7.1
Jackson County	169	184	177	14.7	16.0	15.4
Jasper County	23	29	14	8.8	11.1	5.3
Jefferson County	110	156	163	11.3	16.1	16.8
Jersey County	49	50	71	8.9	9.1	12.9
Jo Daviess County	48	42	46	9.3	8.1	8.9
Johnson County	26	13	22	11.0	5.5	9.3

Kane County	1,010	963	812	8.3	7.9	6.6
Kankakee County	401	388	435	14.3	13.8	15.5
Kendall County	100	71	88	6.2	4.4	5.5
Knox County	323	241	255	26.2	19.6	20.7
Lake County	1,063	1,093	958	5.6	5.8	5.1
La Salle County	561	477	453	20.0	17.0	16.1
Lawrence County	47	55	45	13.4	15.7	12.8
Lee County	121	150	127	13.9	17.2	14.6
Livingston County	147	210	181	14.8	21.2	18.2
Logan County	81	91	101	11.9	13.3	14.8
Macon County	324	315	334	11.5	11.2	11.9
Macoupin County	157	152	134	13.0	12.6	11.1
Madison County	985	908	840	15.3	14.1	13.0
Marion County	227	275	255	21.4	25.9	24.0
Marshall County	25	19	27	8.1	6.1	8.7
Mason County	53	45	62	13.6	11.5	15.9
Massac County	41	45	76	11.7	12.9	21.8
McDonough County	117	95	75	20.1	16.3	12.9
McHenry County	540	502	482	6.9	6.4	6.1
McLean County	598	665	604	16.9	18.8	17.1
Menard County	25	29	24	7.5	8.8	7.2
Mercer County	40	40	27	9.5	9.5	6.4
Monroe County	28	25	39	3.8	3.4	5.3
Montgomery County	101	64	88	13.9	8.8	12.1
Morgan County	130	103	79	15.6	12.3	9.5

Moultrie County	16	31	29	4.4	8.4	7.9
Ogle County	193	103	104	13.8	7.3	7.4
Peoria County	851	906	839	18.5	19.6	18.2
Perry County	66	62	66	13.0	12.2	13.0
Piatt County	13	21	16	3.2	5.1	3.9
Pike County	79	49	20	18.9	11.7	4.8
Pope County	16	12	20	16.9	12.6	21.1
Pulaski County	39	61	32	19.5	30.6	16.0
Putnam County	16	7	6	10.5	4.6	3.9
Randolph County	100	103	93	13.3	13.7	12.4
Richland County	92	87	86	23.2	21.9	21.7
Rock Island County	584	627	661	16.4	17.7	18.6
St. Clair County	978	1,041	931	13.8	14.7	13.1
Saline County	152	131	133	23.7	20.4	20.7
Sangamon County	682	686	670	14.5	14.6	14.2
Schuyler County	8	12	20	4.8	7.2	12.1
Scott County	18	6	7	12.9	4.3	5.0
Shelby County	35	37	48	6.1	6.5	8.4
Stark County	17	11	22	10.7	6.9	13.8
Stephenson County	115	157	115	9.3	12.7	9.3
Tazewell County	356	412	380	11.4	13.1	12.1
Union County	43	48	47	10.1	11.3	11.1
Vermilion County	396	331	346	18.9	15.8	16.5
Wabash County	49	56	37	15.6	17.9	11.8
Warren County	100	85	77	23.0	19.6	17.7

Washington County	20	35	21	5.2	9.1	5.5
Wayne County	38	54	44	9.3	13.3	10.8
White County	61	44	47	18.4	13.3	14.2
Whiteside County	229	233	233	15.1	15.3	15.3
Will County	439	561	683	2.9	3.7	4.5
Williamson County	167	197	302	11.9	14.0	21.5
Winnebago County	916	931	923	12.5	12.7	12.6
Woodford County	83	74	74	8.8	7.8	7.8
City of Chicago	9,479	7,889	6,897	12.5	10.4	9.1

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THE CHARTER FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

We are committed to the well being of every child. All children, regardless of circumstances, are vital to the preservation of a vigorous democracy. For children to prosper, we must meet all their basic needs. We must nurture each child through the full and active participation of families and the broader community, including neighborhoods, schools, business, faith communities and government. When children realize their potential and fulfill their dreams, our communities flourish and we are enriched beyond measure.

We believe in these values and principles and commit to work together to secure the goals of this charter for all the children of Illinois:

- Childhood is a sacred time that should be nurtured, celebrated and preserved.
- Children's basic needs are family, safety, health, education, economic security and arts, recreation and culture.
- All children need to know they belong to loving families and caring communities.
- Just as families must support children, communities must support families, and government and business must support both.
- All children deserve safe homes, safe schools and safe communities.
- Our children's sense of hope and possibility requires equal access to appropriate resources.
- Children are prepared for the future when we teach them and they learn to honor and respect diversity.
- As children mature, we must seek their voices, engage them, and recognize the freedom they need to shape their destinies.
- Children can learn from their mistakes. They deserve systems that give them that opportunity.
- Each child is unique.
- Every child is entitled to respect.
- We must never give up on any child.

FAMILY

Our Vision: All children are part of loving and safe families. All segments of society share responsibility for supporting families in raising their children and future generations.

Goals:

- Protect the dignity and value the diversity of every family
- Respect and preserve the child's bond and covenant with parents, family and community
- Support children's moral, spiritual and ethical development
- Provide families with the skills, knowledge and resources to develop, support and sustain loving homes
- Empower families to balance the demands of parenting, work and education
- Encourage parents to be active in the democratic process and promote the interests of children and families

EDUCATION

Our Vision: All children receive, as a right, free quality education that fosters their intellectual, social, emotional, physical, spiritual, cultural and creative development.

Goals:

- Foster learning beginning at birth
- Respect and support family as the child's first teacher
- Value and invest in teachers as a key component of every child's development
- Create an educational system that is a partnership of family, community, and school
- Respect and provide for each child's differences and capacities to learn
- Support an equitable, fully-funded system that prepares every child for lifelong learning
- Provide safe, excellent, well-funded schools in every community
- Develop the use of schools as community resources during and beyond school hours
- Teach children to understand and respect diversity, multiple cultures and languages, and a global perspective

ARTS, RECREATION AND CULTURE

Our Vision: All children can express and celebrate their souls and spirits through arts, culture and recreation. Children have open time to dream, play and create.

Goals:

- Integrate arts, culture and recreation into the core curriculum of education
- Provide access to a wide variety of affordable, quality arts, culture and recreational programs for children of all ages
- Create ongoing opportunities to discover, recover, preserve and celebrate traditions across cultures
- Ensure that museums, libraries, parks and diverse cultural resources are accessible to all children

HEALTH

Our Vision: Every child and family is guaranteed quality, comprehensive health care. All children live in a healthy environment that allows them to thrive.

Goals:

- Ensure that no children go hungry
- Ensure quality prenatal care is available for all
- Implement an effective health and nutrition education curriculum
- Provide integrated, accessible and high-quality mental health care
- Focus on prevention as a key to preserving the health and well-being of children
- Develop partnerships for clean air, water, land and a healthy ecosystem

SAFETY

Our Vision: Every child lives in a physically and emotionally safe environment that cultivates acceptance and peace.

Goals:

- Promote and ensure safe, non-violent family and community environments
- Protect children from the dangers confronting them
- Eliminate children's access to handguns
- Teach and practice conflict resolution in all segments of society
- Promote social justice through the elimination of prejudice and discrimination
- Invest in prevention and intervention programs through legislation, funding, evaluation and research
- Increase safe indoor and outdoor neighborhood recreational activities
- Promote non-violent, positive images that reflect diversity
- Ensure equal protection and due process of law for all children and youth in a system which recognizes their differing capacities and promotes rehabilitation and learning

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Our Vision: All children have economic security and economic justice: Meaning access to food, clothing, transportation and safe, affordable housing, and that all families have equal opportunities to provide these basic economic needs.

Goals:

- Provide family-friendly policies in the workplace
- Develop a fair tax policy
- Cultivate marketable job skills through training and education
- Provide accessible, affordable, high-quality child care
- Promote corporate partnerships that strengthen communities
- Provide economic security through government initiatives for the children whose parents cannot support them
- Enhance access to jobs through sound policies for housing and transportation

THE CHARTER FOR
ILLINOIS CHILDREN

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